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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 16, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 43 43

October 16, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 86 53

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.81.

8074 日二十月九

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON ANSWERS GERMANY.

SATISFACTORY SAFEGUARDS AND GUARANTEES DEMANDED.

A CHANGE OF GERMAN POWER NEEDED.

Washington, October 14.
The Secretary of State this afternoon made public the following Note to the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland and interim in charge of German interests in the United States:—

Department of State,
October 14th, 1918.

"Sir:—
In reply to the communication of the German Government dated the 12th inst. which you handed me to-day I have the honour to request you to transmit the following answer:—

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and by a large majority of the German Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his Address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent Addresses justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German Government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an Armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the Military advisers of the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees for the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied Governments.

"The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the Government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an Armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German Government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German Armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only [] but often of their very inhabitants.

"The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation, and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary also in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the Government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German Government has now accepted. It is contained in the Address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last. It is as follows:—

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German Nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German Nation to alter it."

"The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter.

"It is indispensable that the Governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed)

ROBERT LANSING."

[We are able to publish the above through the courtesy of the Bulletin.]

KING GEORGE IN LONDON.

Meets the Premier and Chief of Staff.

London, October 14.

His Majesty the King arrived in London from Sandringham to-day and granted a lengthy audience to the Premier and the Chief of Staff.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

German Overture Merely a Trick.

Paris, October 14.

A Havas message states:—The German Reply to President Wilson is a trap. It pretends to accept his points, but is in reality a trick to enable the German Armies to effect a safe retreat. No armistice is possible until the military and naval chiefs have been secured that Germany will be incapable of resuming hostilities, or until an unconditional surrender is made. No armistice can be entered into depriving Marshal Foch of his advantages.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

Big Attack Begun Towards Courtrai.

SIX HUNDRED PRISONERS SECURED SO FAR.

London, October 14.
The British, French and Belgians commenced a big attack to-day in the direction of Courtrai.

Extent of the Attack.

London, October 14.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing to-day, says:—The Second British Army, with strong Allied forces operating between them and the Yser floods, attacked in Flanders this morning. Our attacking front extends from the Lys River at Werwioq to the hamlet of St. Peters, on the Brulere-Menin Road.

By eight o'clock in the morning we had advanced an average of three thousand yards. About six hundred prisoners were sent back. We were then within fifteen hundred yards of Moorsele.

A German Claim.

London, October 14.

A German official wireless message says:—The enemy attacked on a wide front between Damme and the Lys. We stemmed the thrust.

The Situation Summarised.

Lyons, October 14.

A French wireless message states:—The French have entered Leon. The Germans carried away more than 300 persons, of whom one is the Mayor. The French found 6,500 civilians in Leon.

In the region of Leon the Franco-Italian forces have advanced to a depth of five kilometres, and have reached north of the Aisne as far as the railway from Leon to Rheims.

In the Douai sector the British have continued their advance between the Scheldt Canal and the Smeuse. They have reached the outskirts of Liege St. Amand, five kilometres south of Dessain.

On the whole front the German retreat continues. In Champagne this backward movement has been hastened by the irresistible thrusts by General Mangin's Army.

Another Withdrawal Expected.

Paris, October 14.

A Havas message states:—Leon and La Fere, which are most important centres, have been taken. The strongly-fortified forest of St. Gobain is now cleared of the enemy. Leon was one of the great bastions of the German position in France. The Germans will be forced to withdraw to the Meuse on the line from Metz to Lille. The German Army is beaten, but not routed. It has lost immense quantities of material and now must clear out of other salients.

THE SERBIAN FRONT.

Occupation of Prirend.

Lyons, October 14.

A French wireless message states:—The French have occupied Prirend in Serbia.

An Austrian Version.

London, October 14.

An Austrian official message says:—In the region northward of Nish withdrawal engagements continue, the civil population participating. Enemy pressure is especially strong in Morava Valley.

What the Capture of Nish Means.

Paris, October 14.

A Havas message states:—The Serbs have taken Nish. Stiff resistance has been overcome and French cavalry have pushed on. Something more than the mere capture of the town has been effected. The important strategic railway junction in the Balkans and the only through railway from Germany to Constantinople has been secured. The taking of Nish blocks one more avenue of German expansion in the East.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Unrest in Austria-Hungary.

London, Oct. 10.

Various messages indicate, that the situation in Austria-Hungary is more critical. A Zurich telegram even says that the end of the Dual Monarchy is imminent. There have been violent pacifist demonstrations at Vienna and Budapest. The Emperor is conferring with Anti-German Austro-Hungarian statesmen.

German Conservatives' Demands.

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.

The Conservative members of the Reichstag have declared: The evacuation of occupied territory before an honourable peace and the integrity of German territory are assured may be fatal.

The "Lokal Anzeiger," states that the Reichstag Conservatives have communicated to the Chancellor their serious objections to the acceptance of President Wilson's reply.

Herr Harden Speaks Out.

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.

The "Tageblatt" quotes a lecture by Herr Maximilian Harden in Berlin, who amidst prolonged applause, said that the autocratic rule of certain persons was a thing of the past. Submarinism was advised by men who will stand before a State Tribunal. The work of Herr Kuehlmann and Count Czernin at Brest-Litovsk had brought upon them the reputation of having the morals of card-sharps.

Marshal Foch the Judge.

Paris, Oct. 12.

A Havas message states: There are two salient points in the German reply to President Wilson's note. The German Government accepts the conditions of peace laid down in the 14 original and four supplementary points. The German Government is prepared to accept evacuation as a first condition of the armistice. President Wilson is asked to manage the appointment of a Commission to arrange the conditions of the evacuations. French comment says there is no room for last hour manoeuvres. President Wilson will

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

force Germany to give further precise explanations. Only one judge fixes the armistice, Marshal Foch. In an armistice only two persons count the victor chief commanding and the defeated chief obeying. The American press says that Prussianism approaches its Sedan every day.

An Extraordinary Idea.

London, Oct. 14.

An extraordinary German idea of evacuation is indicated in Dutch telegrams.

Reuter's correspondent at The Hague quotes the "Nieuwe Courant" as saying that the Dutch Minister at Berlin is going there and it is rumoured that his visit is in connection with a German proposal that, in the event of evacuation of Belgium and Northern France, Dutch troops will take over control of the evacuated territories. The paper adds that the German idea is that the Allied armies on the Western Front shall remain on the line they have reached when the Germans begin evacuation.

A telegram from Copenhagen says the "Politiken's" Leipzig correspondent says the evacuation will be carried out by the Centralite troops withdrawing to the frontiers unpursued and the evacuated territories becoming a neutral zone temporarily occupied by neutral troops, possibly Dutch.

Some Allied Demands.

London, Oct. 14.

Scepticism as to German sincerity and insistence on guarantees dictated not merely by Marshal Foch, but by the British Admiralty before an armistice is possible are the key notes of comment in the papers, which point out that the rejoicings in London theatres, etc., on Saturday evening were premature for the German reply is in nowise a surrender.

The "Daily Chronicle" says: We cannot contemplate Germany withdrawing her armies intact, reconstituting them on a shorter line and then rattling the sword again at a peace conference. The conditions of the armistice are naval and military questions. Marshal Foch may ask the Germans to leave all their guns behind, also the Allied occupation of Alsace-Lorraine with the temporary bridge-heads on the Rhine, while the necessity for stopping criminal sub-marine may involve the surrender of all German submarines.

The "Daily News" says: Germany admits defeat, but President Wilson also suggested that the military rulers of Germany must be eliminated. On this point Dr. Sol's answer does not carry as any farther. The "Daily Express" says: The Allies won't trust German honour. The German Army must lay down its arms, leaving all war material in the evacuated area. Mr. Archibald Hurd writing in the "Daily Telegraph" emphasises that Germany having lost her Colonies has no excuse for a great fleet. If the peace Conference allowed Germany to retain a naval force proportional to that four years ago the price our victory would be disastrous, therefore the High Seas Fleet must be surrendered.

The "Daily Mail" says: The German reply is not an acceptance of President Wilson's terms. It is only an untrue statement that they have been accepted. If the Germans are prepared to lay down their arms unconditionally and surrender the High Seas Fleet and Heligoland, we should have a guarantee of good faith. The "Times" says: The associated Governments have not the slightest intention of accepting Mixed Commissions. An armistice is within Germany's reach on the same terms as Bulgaria. The Government of the United States is equally determined as the British people that Germany shall abide the arbitration of force to which she appealed four years ago.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: It is impossible for the Entente armies to contemplate an armistice without the most substantial guarantees, for example, the surrender of strategic points like Metz, and Strasberg, while Britain should demand the surrender of the U-boats and the dismantling of the High Seas Fleet. The "Morning Post" says: Germany's design is impudently clear. It is to get the Allies and America talking and sow distrust among them so as to remove her armies while the Allies are unable to recommence active operations. This is not the first time the Germans have erroneously assumed that President Wilson does not understand them. What the Allies, Great Britain and her Dominions demand is unconditional surrender. The United States has not yet communicated with Great Britain regarding Germany's reply.

Caution Advised.

London, Oct. 14.

There is reason to believe that the German telegrams are being rigorously controlled by the military, hence more than usual caution is necessary in placing any construction on the news allowed to get out of Germany.

Stern Justice.

London, Oct. 14.

At a luncheon to the Serbian Premier at the Mansion House Lord Reading, with great deliberation said: "Speaking as Lord Chief Justice of England perhaps I may be permitted to say that justice is merciful when there are extenuating circumstances, but when there are not justice is stern. (Loud applause.)

Complete Surrender.

New York, Oct. 14.

The editorials reiterate that the complete surrender of Germany is necessary as a basis of peace. All are sceptical of Germany's sincerity. The "New York Tribune" says: The only satisfactory proof of the change of the German Government would be the abdication of the Kaiser and the renunciation of succession by his discredited dynasty. The "Washington Post" says: President Wilson and the other Allies will not cease the process of annihilating the German Empire till they have hostages, making treachery impossible. The Albany "Knickerbocker Press" considers the note as an insult to the American people. The "Boston Post" says: Before any step is taken in the direction of peace Germany must surrender her fleet, consent to the Allied occupation of Kiel and Heligoland and give up the Rhine fortifications.

Canada's Desires.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.

Sir George Foster, Acting Premier, declared that Canadians do not wish to conclude peace before the Kaiser and his creatures are placed beyond the possibility of recommencing war. The German have not yet shown the least sign of repentance.

(Continued on page 3.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

INFLUENZA MICROBB DISCOVERED.

Paris, October 14.

A Havas message states:—The influenza microbe has been discovered by a Frenchman.

PHILIPPINES.

CONSTABULARY.

Placed on a Temperance Basis.

Brigadier General Cramo, Chief of Philippine Constabulary, has issued a special order prohibiting the officials and enlisted men of the constabulary who number about 5,330 men to deal in, use or drink any alcoholic beverages of any nature whatsoever. This order which places the Philippine Constabulary on the same temperance basis as are the United States Army, including the Philippine Scouts, the United States Navy, and the Philippine National Guard is as follows:—

"Officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Constabulary are strictly forbidden to deal in, use or drink any alcoholic beverage of any nature whatsoever. Violation of this regulation will be punished by application of paragraph 353, M. P. C. to officers and summary court to enlisted men.

This regulation was effective in Manila on the afternoon of October 3, in the provinces 10, and in Mindanao and Sulu the afternoon of October 15, 1918.

An extract of paragraph 353 referred to reads: "The Chief may dismiss an officer of misconduct or disloyalty to the United States."

MOTOR SCHOONER AFIRE.

Vessel Saved by Crew's Hard Work.

While off the harbour of Puerto Princesa, Palawan, the motor schooner Capt. Coppens, belonging to the Pacific Commercial Company, on her first trip to the south, caught fire, and was only saved from destruction by the heroic efforts of the crew, says the Manila Bulletin.

The fire was discovered early in the morning by the first mate. All hands were immediately called, fire pumps rigged and after-hatches taken off. When the hatches were lifted a mass of flame and smoke shot up, nearly setting fire to the rigging. For about an hour it looked as if the vessel was doomed but finally the blaze was put under control. Capt. C. I. Dolliver, master of the vessel, gave great credit to his crew for the manner in which they worked to save the boat.

When the fire was finally extinguished the boat put in to Puerto Princesa where temporary repairs were made to enable the schooner to make the return trip to Manila.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Orders of the Day for tomorrow's Council meeting are:—
Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1914, and the Opium Ordinance, 1917.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Ten million six hundred and five thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars to the Public Service of the year 1919.

The Artists' Rifles.

We learn that Mr. O. W. M. Reynolds, Secretary of the Sanitary Board, who went home on active service some time ago, has been appointed to the Artists' Rifles.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.
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GENERAL NEWS.

Baronet's Wife as Hotel Keeper.

Lady Honeywood has recently
acquired Batta's Hotel, Dover-
street, which she is personally
conducting, and where she has
introduced fresh ideas in hotel
keeping. The entire staff, from
chef to "boots," is British, and,
wherever possible, a trained
woman is employed instead of a
man. The cuisine is a very
special point. Food economies
are carefully considered.

Wounded 101 Times.

Antonio Mango, a Sardinian,
has been wounded 101 times in
the war. Though his body is
fearfully scarred and disfigured,
it retains a vitality and a vigour
that make medical men marvel.
The numerous military deco-
rations he wears include a gold
medal, three silver medals, and
many decorations bestowed by
Serbia, England, and France.
Two of his brothers have been
killed in the war.

Sir Charles Fielding.

Sir Charles Fielding, who is a
great-grandson of the author
of "Tom Jones," owes his ap-
pointment to being a practical
farmer. He is also the moving
spirit in the company which
supplies Great Britain and the
Allies with prunes at pre-war
prices. Sir Charles, who was
knighted last year, formerly
served with the Ministry of
Munitions and the Ministry of
Reconstruction.

"Happiest Prisoner in Germany."

The Rev. Oliver Ayres, Baptist
minister, Newport, Isle of Wight,
has recently received a letter from
his cousin, Pte. Short, a Ketter-
ing man, in which he states that
he is a prisoner of war in Ger-
many. He is staying, he says,
with an elderly couple on a small
dairy farm in view of the Swiss
mountains. He writes, "I am
very well treated, and have a
comfortable bed to lie on. I like
my work, and when I get my new
suit I shall be the happiest war
prisoner in Germany."

Bishop Cannot Keep up Palace.

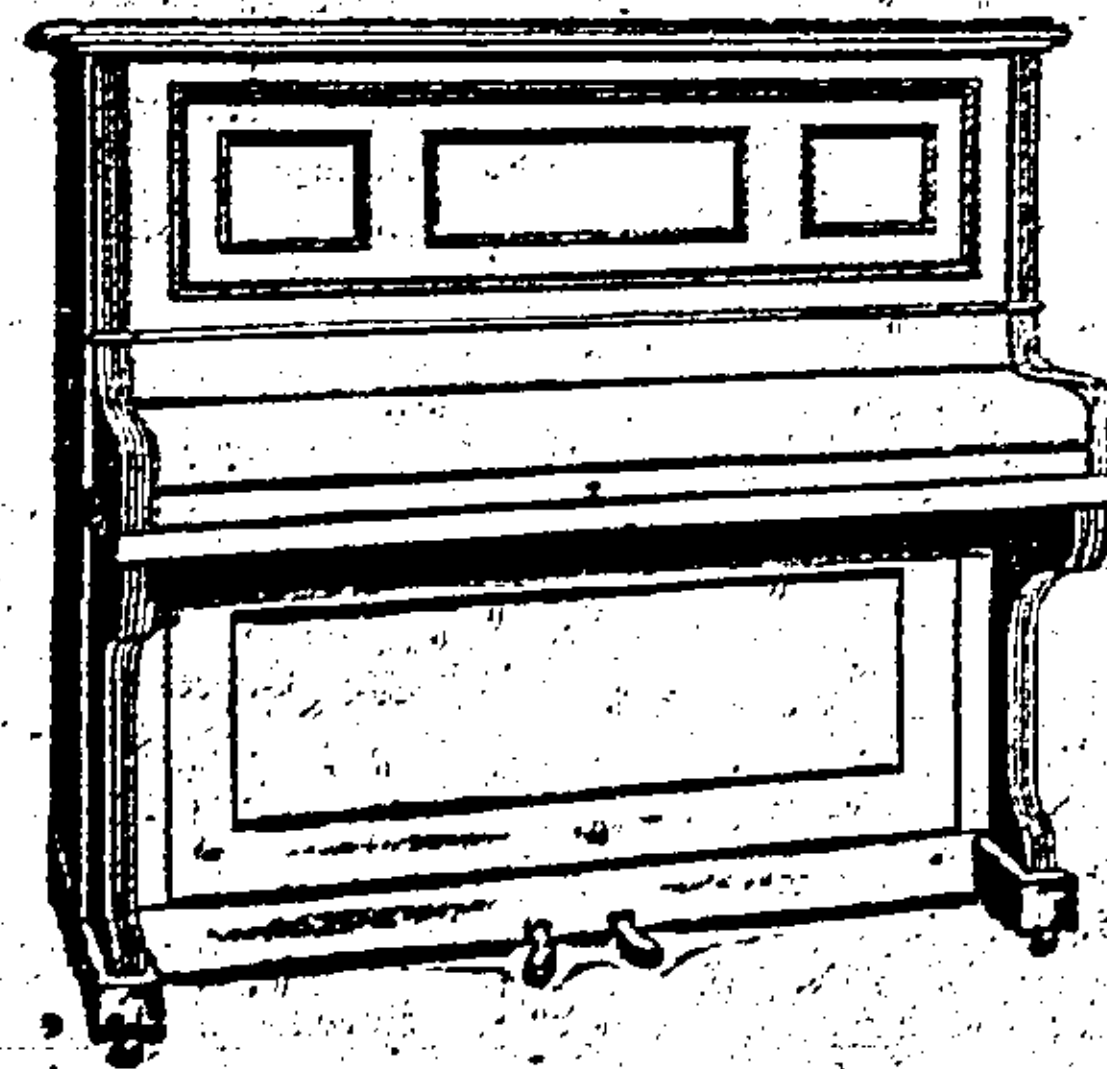
The Bishop of Wakefield, in
consequence of heavy taxation
and high war prices, has been
obliged to leave his episcopal
residence at Bishopcote, Wake-
field, and take a smaller house
outside the town. Persons with
fixed incomes and considerable
claims on them, such as the
beneficed clergy, are, the Bishop
points out in an explanatory
statement, feeling the strain of
present conditions very acutely.
He hopes his old residence will
be put to some honourable public
use during the war.

"That Will do you Good, Ikey."

Half a dozen young Jewish
boys were ordered at the Guild-
hall recently to be birched for
stealing from automatic machines
on railway platforms. When
sentence was pronounced the
father of one of the boys, gleefully
rubbing his hands together, ex-
pressed his thanks and said to his
offspring, "Goot! That will do
you good, Ikey." A young Jew
took another view and protested
vocally against the "cruelty" of
the sentence passed on her little
brother. It was mentioned that,
within a month, over 1,000
metal discs had been found in
machines at different Under-
ground stations.

War to be Won in Laboratories.

Speaking at King's College,
Professor A. Keith, F.R.S., said
that modern methods of medical
treatment were largely the result
of experiments in obscure
laboratories. In the operating
theatre of a London military hos-
pital he witnessed the use of the
induction coil in cases of nerve
suture, of iodine as an antiseptic,
of laughing gas as an anesthetic,
and the X-rays for ascertaining
the extent and locality of
fractures. It was not the
medical men in hospitals
who discovered the scientific
principles upon which the
physicists and other scientific
students. Not only is science
helping to save life in the war,
said the lecturer, but it is saving
the instruments of destruction
that will win the war. It used
to be said that wars were won in
the playing fields of Eton, but in
future they would be won in the
laboratories.

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FAIR.
Barometer 29.81.

October 16, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 45 43

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October 16, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 85
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8074 日二十月九

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON ANSWERS GERMANY.

SATISFACTORY SAFEGUARDS AND GUARANTEES DEMANDED.

A CHANGE OF GERMAN POWER NEEDED.

Washington, October 14.
The Secretary of State this afternoon made public the following Note to the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States:—

Department of State,
October 14th, 1918.

"Sir:
In reply to the communication of the German Government dated the 12th inst. which you handed me to day I have the honour to request you to transmit the following answer:—

The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and by a large majority of the German Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his Address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent Addresses justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German Government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an Armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the Military advisers of the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees for the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied Governments.

"The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the Government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an Armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German Government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German Armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only [] but [] of their very inhabitants.

"The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation, and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary also in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the Government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German Government has now accepted. It is contained in the Address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last. It is as follows:—

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German Nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German Nation to alter it."

"The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter."

"It is indispensable that the Governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing."

"The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary."

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration."

(Signed)
ROBERT LANSING."

[We are able to publish the above through the courtesy of the Bulletin.]

KING GEORGE IN LONDON.

Meets the Premier and Chief of Staff.

London, October 14.
His Majesty the King arrived in London from Sandringham to-day and granted a lengthy audience to the Premier and the Chief of Staff.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

German Overture Merely a Trick.

Paris, October 14.
A Havas message states:—The German Reply to President Wilson is a trap. It pretends to accept his points, but is in reality a trick to enable the German Armies to effect a safe retreat. No armistice is possible until the military and naval chiefs have been secured that Germany will be incapable of resuming hostilities, or until an unconditional surrender is made. No armistice can be tolerated depriving Marshal Foch of his advantages.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

Big Attack Begun Towards Courtrai.

SIX HUNDRED PRISONERS SECURED SO FAR.

London, October 14.
The British, French and Belgians commenced a big attack to-day in the direction of Courtrai.

Extent of the Attack.

London, October 14.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing to-day, says:—The Second British Army, with strong Allied forces operating between them and the Yser floods, attacked in Flanders this morning. Our attacking front extends from the Lys River at Wervicq to the hamlet of St. Peter, on the Bulers-Menin Road.

By eight o'clock in the morning we had advanced an average of three thousand yards. About six hundred prisoners were sent back. We were then within fifteen hundred yards of Moerevelde.

A German Claim.

London, October 14.
A German official wireless message says:—The enemy attacked on a wide front between Dixmude and the Lys. We stemmed the thrust.

The Situation Summarised.

Lyons, October 14.
A French wireless message states:—The French have entered Laon. The Germans carried away more than 300 persons, of whom one is the Mayor. The French found 6,500 civilians in Laon.

In the region of Laon the Franco-Italian forces have advanced to a depth of five kilometres, and have reached north of the Aisne as far as the railway from Laon to Rheims.

In the Densel sector the British have continued their advance between the Scheldt Canal and the Sinesse. They have reached the outskirts of Lion St. Amant, five kilometres south of Densel.

On the whole front the German retreat continues. In Champagne this backward movement has been hastened by the irresistible thrusts by General Mangin's Army.

Another Withdrawal Expected.

Paris, October 14.
A Havas message states:—Laon and La Fere, which are most important centres, have been taken. The strongly-fortified forest of St. Gobain is now cleared of the enemy. Laon was one of the great bastions of the German position in France. The Germans will be forced to withdraw to the Meuse on the line from Metziers to Lille. The German Army is beaten, but not routed. It has lost immense quantities of material and now must clear out of other salients.

THE SERBIAN FRONT.

Occupation of Prizrend.

Lyons, October 14.
A French wireless message states:—The French have occupied Prizrend in Serbia.

An Austrian Version.

London, October 14.
An Austrian official message says:—In the region northward of Nish withdrawal engagements continue, this civil population participating. Enemy pressure is especially strong in Morava Valley.

What the Capture of Nish Means.

Paris, October 14.
A Havas message states:—The Serbs have taken Nish. Stiff resistance has been overcome and French cavalry have pushed on. Something more than the mere capture of the town has been effected. The important strategic railway junction in the Balkans and the only through railway from Germany to Constantinople has been secured. The taking of Nish blocks one more avenue of German expansion in the East.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Unrest in Austria-Hungary.

London, Oct. 10.
Various messages indicate that the situation in Austria-Hungary is more critical. A Zurich telegram even says that the end of the Dual Monarchy is imminent. There have been violent pacifist demonstrations at Vienna and Budapest. The Emperor is conferring with Anti-German Austro-Hungarian statesmen.

German Conservatives' Demands.

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.
The Conservative members of the Reichstag have declared: The evacuation of occupied territory before an honourable peace and the integrity of German territory are assured may be fatal.

The "Lokal Anzeiger," states that the Reichstag Conservatives have communicated to the Chancellor their serious objections to the acceptance of President Wilson's reply.

Herr Harden Speaks Out.

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.
The "Tageblatt" quotes a lecture by Herr Maximilian Harden in Berlin, who amidst prolonged applause, said that the autocratic rule of certain persons was a thing of the past. Submarinism was advised by men who will stand before a State Tribunal. The work of Herr Knabmann and Count Czernin at Brest-Litovsk had brought upon them the reputation of having the morals of card-sharps.

Marshal Foch the Judge.

Paris, Oct. 13.
A Havas message states: There are two salient points in the German reply to President Wilson's note. The German Government accepts the conditions of peace laid down in the 14 original and four supplementary points. The German Government is prepared to accept evacuation as a first condition of the armistice. President Wilson is asked to manage the appointment of a Commission to arrange the conditions of the evacuations. French comment says there is no room for last hour manoeuvres. President Wilson will

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

force Germany to give further precise explanations. Only one judge fixes the armistice, Marshal Foch. In an armistice only two persons count the victor chief commanding and the defeated chief obeying. The American press says that Prussianism approaches its Sedan every day.

An Extraordinary Idea.

London, Oct. 14.
An extraordinary German idea of evacuation is indicated in Dutch telegrams.

Reuter's correspondent at The Hague quotes the "Nieuwe Courant" as saying that the Dutch Minister at Berlin is going there and it is rumoured that his visit is in connection with a German proposal that, in the event of evacuation of Belgium and Northern France, Dutch troops will take over control of the evacuated territories. The paper adds that the German idea is that the Allied armies on the Western Front shall remain on the line they have reached when the Germans begin evacuation.

A telegram from Copenhagen says the "Politiken's" Leipzig correspondent says the evacuation will be carried out by the Centralist troops withdrawing to the frontiers unpursued and the evacuated territories becoming a neutral zone temporarily occupied by neutral troops, possibly Dutch.

Some Allied Demands.

London, Oct. 14.
Scepticism as to German sincerity and insistence on guarantees dictated not merely by Marshal Foch, but by the British Admiralty before an armistice is possible are the key notes of comment in the papers, which point out that the rejoicings in London theatres, etc., on Saturday evening were premature for the German reply is in no wise a surrender.

The "Daily Chronicle" says: We cannot contemplate Germany withdrawing her armies intact, reconstituting them on a shorter line and then rattling the sword again at a peace conference. The conditions of the armistice are naval and military questions. Marshal Foch may ask the Germans to leave all their guns behind, also the Allied occupation of Alsace-Lorraine with the temporary bridge-heads on the Rhine, while the necessity for stopping criminal submarine may involve the surrender of all German submarines.

The "Daily News" says: Germany admits defeat, but President Wilson also suggested that the military rulers of Germany must be eliminated. On this point Dr. Sol's answer does not carry as any farther. The "Daily Express" says: The Allies won't trust German honour. The German Army must lay down its arms, leaving all war material in the evacuated area. Mr. Archibald Hurd writing in the "Daily Telegraph" emphasises that Germany having lost her Colonies has no excuse for a great fleet. If the peace Conference allowed Germany to retain a naval force proportional to that four years ago the price our victory would be disastrous, therefore the High Seas Fleet must be surrendered.

The "Daily Mail" says: The German reply is not an acceptance of President Wilson's terms. It is only an untrue statement that they have been accepted. If the Germans are prepared to lay down their arms unconditionally and surrender the High Seas Fleet and Heligoland, we should have a guarantee of good faith. The "Times" says: The associated Governments have not the slightest intention of accepting Mixed Commissions. An armistice is within Germany's reach on the same terms as Bulgaria. The Government of the United States is equally determined as the British people that Germany shall abide the arbitrament of force to which she appealed four years ago.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: It is impossible for the Entente armies to contemplate an armistice without the most substantial guarantees, for example, the surrender of strategic points like Metz, and Strasbourg, while Britain should demand the surrender of the U-boats and the dismantling of the High Seas Fleet. The "Morning Post" says: Germany's design is implicitly clear. It is to get the Allies and America talking and sow distrust among them so as to remove her armies while the Allies are unable to recommence active operations. This is not the first time the Germans have erroneously assumed that President Wilson does not understand them. What the Allies, Great Britain and her Dominions demand is unconditional surrender.

The United States has not yet communicated with Great Britain regarding Germany's reply.

Caution Advised.

London, Oct. 14.
There is reason to believe that the German telegrams are being rigorously controlled by the military, hence more than usual caution is necessary in placing any construction on the news allowed to get out of Germany.

Stern Justice.

London, Oct. 14.
At a luncheon to the Serbian Premier at the Mansion House Lord Reading, with great deliberation said: "Speaking as Lord Chief Justice of England perhaps I may be permitted to say that justice is merciful when there are extenuating circumstances, but when there are not justice is stern. (Loud applause.)

Complete Surrender.

New York, Oct. 14.
The editorials reiterate that the complete surrender of Germany is necessary as a basis of peace. All are sceptical of Germany's sincerity. The "New York Tribune" says: The only satisfactory proof of the change of the German Government would be the abdication of the Kaiser and the renunciation of succession by his discredited dynasty. The "Washington Post" says: President Wilson and the other Allies will not cease the process of annihilating the German Empire till they have hostages, making treachery impossible. The Albany "Knickerbocker Press" considers the note as an insult to the American people. The "Boston Post" says: Before any step is taken in the direction of peace Germany must surrender her fleet, consent to the Allied occupation of Kiel and Heligoland and give up the Rhine fortifications.

Canada's Desires.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.
Sir George Foster, Acting Premier, declared that Canadians do not wish to conclude peace before the Kaiser and his creatures are placed beyond the possibility of recommencing war. The German have not yet shown the least sign of repentance.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

INFLUENZA MICROBE DISCOVERED.

Paris, October 14.
A Havas message states:—The influenza microbe has been discovered by a Frenchman.

PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY.

Placed on a Temperance Basis.

Brigadier General Crame, Chief of Philippine Constabulary, has issued a special order prohibiting the officials and enlisted men of the constabulary who number about 5,350 men to deal in, use or drink any alcoholic beverages of any nature whatsoever. This order which places the Philippine Constabulary on the same temperance basis as are the United States Army, including the Philippine Scouts, the United States Navy, and the Philippine National Guard is as follows:—

"Officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Constabulary are strictly forbidden to deal in, use or drink any alcoholic beverage of any nature whatsoever. Violation of this regulation will be punished by application of paragraph 353, M. P. O., to officers and summary court to enlisted men.

This regulation was effective in Manila on the afternoon of October 3, in the provinces 10, and in Mindanao and Sulu the afternoon of October 15, 1918."

An extract of paragraph 353 referred to reads: "The Chief may dismiss an officer of . . . misconduct or disloyalty to the United States."

MOTOR-SCHOONER AFIRE.

Vessel Saved by Crew's Hard Work.

While off the harbour of Puerto Princesa, Palawan, the motor schooner Capt. Coppens, belonging to the Pacific Commercial Company, on her first trip to the south, caught fire, and was only saved from destruction by the heroic efforts of the crew, says the Manila Bulletin.

The fire was discovered early in the morning by the first mate. All hands were immediately called, fire pumps rigged and after-hatches taken off. When the hatches were lifted a mass of flame and smoke shot up, nearly setting fire to the rigging. For about an hour it looked as if the vessel was doomed but finally the blaze was put under control. Capt. C. I. Dolliver, master of the vessel, gave great credit to his crew for the manner in which they worked to save the boat.

When the fire was finally extinguished the boat put in to Puerto Princesa where temporary repairs were made to enable the schooner to make the return trip to Manila.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Orders of the Day for tomorrow's Council meeting are:—Second reading of the Bill initiated An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1914, and the Opium Ordinance, 1917.

Second reading of the Bill initiated An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Ten million six hundred and fifty thousand Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1919.

The Artists' Rifles.
We learn that Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, Secretary of the Artists' Rifles, who went home on sick leave some time ago, has been appointed to the Artists' Rifles.

GENERAL NEWS.

Income-Tax.

During the hearing of a summons against a man for non-payment of a quarter's income-tax, amounting to nearly £8, at the Thames Police Court recently the magistrate said before he could do anything he must have proof of the man's means. The Tax Collector said he is earning the salary of a Prime Minister. The case was adjourned.

Archbishop of Hoxton.

Mr. W. G. Ormsan, founder of the Hoxton Coasters' Mission, popularly known as "Archbishop of Hoxton," was at Hoxton recently congratulated by a number of friends upon the attainment of his eightieth birthday and the completion of fifty-seven years' voluntary work in connection with this and the Golden-land Mission. Messages were received from Lord Aberdeen, Lord Kinnaird, Lady Templemore, Lord Shaftesbury, Lady Alice Ashley, and Dr. Addison. Mr. Ormsan, in reply to congratulations, mentioned that he was sent to the Crimess and worked in the Commissariat Department under Florence Nightingale. Among those whom he met while working among the coasters was George Cruikshank.

Officer-Cadets' Club.

A club for officer-cadets has been opened at 5 and 7, Cambridge-gate, Regent's Park. It has sleeping accommodation for fifty-five members, and has already become very popular with cadets on leave and those who are passing through London from one school to another. On the Committee are Lord Islington (the chairman), Lord Chesterfield, Sir Edward Bethune (chairman of the Soldiers' Club Association, with which the club is affiliated), Lady Robertson, Sir Thomas Robinson, Major Barry (Australian Comforts Fund), Mr. Guyther Mackenzie, Mrs. Orr Lewis, Mr. Roger Parr, and Mrs. Harry Moncreiffe, its founder. Every Wednesday and Saturday there are social entertainments. Miss Gertrude Kingston is looking after the literary taste of the members by forming a library.

War Economy Frolic.

A standard dress, which was shown at the War Economy Dress Exhibition in the Grafton Galleries recently is made out of four yards of material and requires no fastenings. It is claimed that the dress saves time, trouble, and temper, as well as of money. Being capable of several modifications, those who adopt it need not fear the loss of opportunity to express individuality. Visitors, however, seemed to be more interested in the display on living models, of the past century's fashions, with all their extravagances and absurdities. All these costumes, including shawls, pelisses, paraols and jewellery are originals of their respective periods, whether it be the silver and blue brocade ball dress, over a quilted petticoat of 1816; the fringed, russet-brown silk promenade dress of 1865 or the "hobble" skirt of 1910.

Police dogs in Kobe.

Some time ago two police dogs were brought to Kobe from Korea for the use of the Criminal Department of the Kencho. Rumour has it that these intelligent animals are so highly trained that they understand no less than a dozen languages. Nothing is said in the vernacular paper from which we glean this surprising news as to the power of the dogs to express themselves in any language other than the normal bark and growl indulged in by ordinary dogs. It is also said that no less than 20,000 finger-prints are filed in the Hyogo Kencho, forming a record of all the most enterprising burglars and others who have been on visiting terms with the police during the last few years. A book entitled "The Scientific Detection of Crime," published by the Police Bureau of the Home Department, is issued to officers under training for detective work in the Prefecture. To what extent, if any, this brochure follows the principles of the eminent Sherlock Holmes we do not know. No copies of this valuable work are sent out for review.

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AN UNLAWFUL GANG.

Plague of Bandits Near
Wei-hai-wei.

The N. O. Daily News Wei-hai-wei correspondent, writing on September 27, says:—

The bandits outside British territory seem to be well supplied with information as to where wealthy men reside, and it is said they have the names of 120 who live in the Yangohang district whom they purpose to kidnap. They made a raid the other day on a wealthy village and seized five men and two children. The woman servant claimed the children as hers, and after a good deal of wrangling gained her point and obtained their release. Later on the bandits also released one of the men as he claimed to be only a servant. They have taken their captives on a junk down to Stanton Island, it is said, and from there shipped them off to some other place. Very few of the rich folk will sleep in their own homes at night, so as to try and escape from the clutches of these determined rascals. The ransom they demand for their prisoners is 425,000 cash.

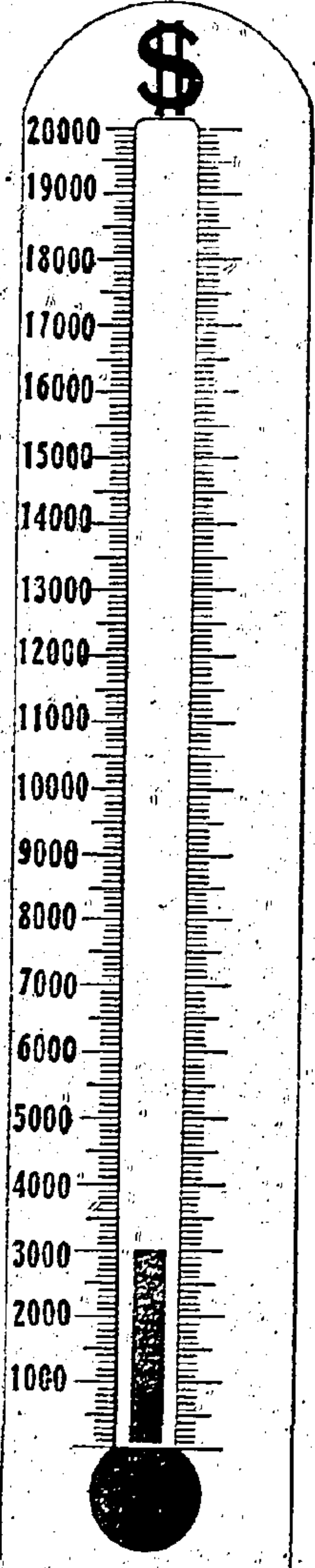
The Shanghai contractor for Messrs. Lavers and Clark's new premises on the Bund has started work and is busy getting in the foundations. The building is to be ready for occupation early in the summer of next year.

The hotel has still quite a large number of visitors for this time of the year, due to the fact that many have discovered that this month is one of the best in the year.

The farmers are busy getting in the autumn crops and sowing wheat. In some parts of the country the wheat is already up.

Bus Jumpers and "Fussy" People.

A man complained to the magistrate at Marylebone, recently that he had been molested by bus "jumpers" (inspectors), and asked if a common carrier on the highway had a right at law, without a special Act of Parliament, to molest passengers by demanding the production of tickets? "I really cannot listen to this nonsense," said the magistrate. "If you have a ticket, why don't you show it, instead of making this fuss?" The man withdrew.

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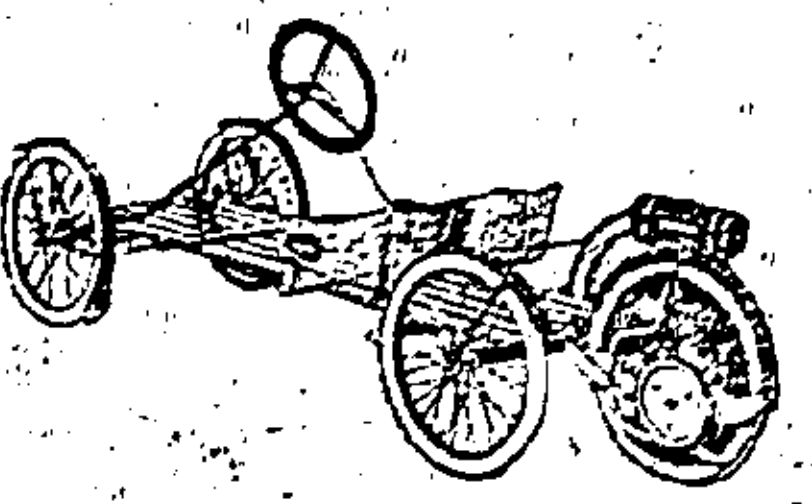
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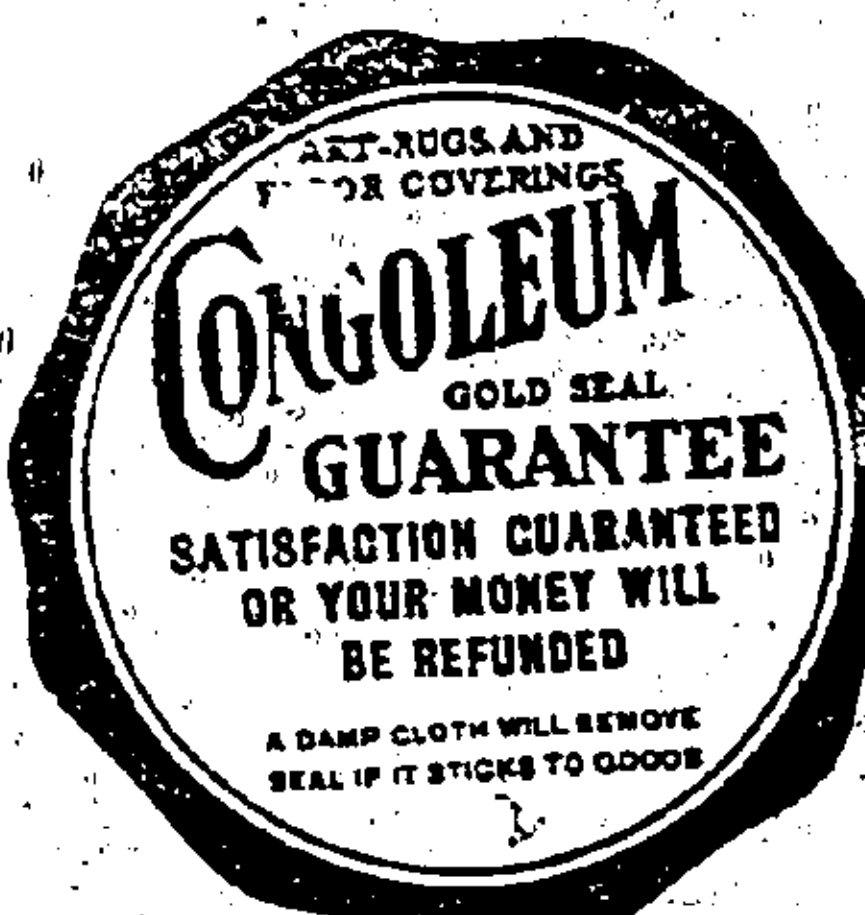
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HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all transactions of shares made for December Settlement will be negotiated on **MONDAY, 23rd December, 1918, instead of FRIDAY, 27th December,** as previously advertised.

By Order of the Committee,

E. M. RAYMOND,

Secretary.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

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THE Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at NOON on **SATURDAY the 19th of October 1918.**

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th of October both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1918.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 8th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

LOOKER.—On the 15th October, suddenly, at the Yokohama General Hospital, of pneumonia, Muriel Jessie Lloyd; Looker, the deeply beloved and regretted wife of Herbert William Looker.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1918.

NOT YET.

We can well understand the anxiety which has manifested itself at home lest anything be done, by too precipitate action in connection with the German peace manoeuvre, which will have the effect of jeopardising the immense sacrifices which the Allies have made during the past four years. That same feeling has evidenced itself locally during the past few days, and we do not doubt that the same may be said of other parts of the Empire as well. However, the latest indications are that the Allies are not likely to be caught in any such trap as the Huns have set. The prospect of an early armistice, we are told, are remote; and if even one is granted eventually it will not be before adequate assurances are given that the present position of superiority enjoyed by the Entente Powers is not whittled down and Germany enabled to profit militarily by reason of any lull in the operations. We may therefore rest assured that President Wilson, the heads of the other Allied Governments, and Marshal Foch will keep the situation well in hand.

There is now a decided consensus of opinion that the Germans, when they put forward their proposal for an armistice, were merely playing for time and were not disposed to enter into discussions as supplicants for mercy in view of past sins. The *Daily Chronicle* expresses the German desire in a nutshell when it describes it as an attempt to withdraw their armies intact, to reconstitute them on a shorter front and then to rattle the sword again at the Peace Conference. We referred yesterday to the extraordinary German Press demand that, if an evacuation were agreed to, a condition must be laid down that Belgium is not again to become a war zone. Now the news comes that the idea at the back of the Germans' minds is that the troops of the Central Powers should withdraw to their frontiers unpunished and the evacuated territories become a neutral zone to be temporarily occupied by neutral troops, possibly Dutch. A greater piece of presumption we have seldom heard of. That would, of course, suit the Germans to a nicety, for if there is one thing for which they yearn at the moment it is that they should be able to free themselves from the grip of the Allied Armies, get back in their own territory, keep their foes at a respectable distance and then concentrate their energies on building up their falling strength to meet future shocks should an agreement be impossible. But for Holland, or any other nation, to be a party to such a transaction would be openly to aid the Germans in their schemes of seeking to avoid defeat. Incidentally, the German anxiety to secure that Belgium shall be neutral very sharply contrasts with the manner in which the Huns disdained Belgian independence when war broke out by hacking their way through that country. Neutrality with the Germans is only to be respected when it suits their own ends.

What the Allies want, and what they mean to have before they consent to any cessation of hostilities, is an ample guarantee that Germany, when she comes to discuss terms, is rendered impotent to re-start the conflagration. As it is Germany, and not the Allies, that is seeking an armistice, any advantage to be derived from acquiescence in the proposal must be the Entente's. But Germany seeks to reverse that situation and to gain by the transaction. In particular, will the Allies insist on such military terms as were required of Bulgaria when in the same position as Germany now, and the same policy will have to be observed in regard to the German naval forces. When the enemy shows some signs of being willing to come round to such a way of thinking as this, then the Allies will be quite ready to begin the negotiations for a lasting peace. Meantime, the war must go on, and, if it continues as at present, armistice or no armistice, the overthrow of the Huns must sooner or later be wholly completed.

"Somewhere to Live."

Hongkong house-hunters are apparently not only people in the world who would like to find "somewhere to live." One of the over-night telegrams retails a story of a Russian Prince, now a refugee, having received an offer from high quarters for a villa which he owns near Stockholm, the prospective tenants to be two members of the German Royal Family who are shortly expected to go to the Swedish capital. If it so happens that the All Highest is one of those Royal wanderers, we can only hope that the Russian Prince, however badly off he may be, will resist the temptation to give house-room to the Mad Dog of Europe. It is not altogether comfortable to feel that one is not wanted in this world. We would not wish this to be the experience of any ordinarily decent individual. But the Kaiser and all his minions are a class apart. Unfit for the society of civilised peoples, they deserve universal ostracism. We cannot think that Sweden or any other country desires the notoriety of accommodating the man who has brought more death and suffering to the world than can be calculated or conceived by any one person. The kindest fate that we can wish this cruel monster is that he should take himself to some unhealthy jungle in a tropical clime, there to live and die like the animal that he is.

Encouraging Art.

The little group of art enthusiasts comprised in the membership of the Hongkong and Kowloon Sketching Club has come to a wise decision in arranging to hold the next annual exhibition in the City Hall. Hitherto, this event has been held at the Helens May Institute and interest in it has been practically confined to members of the Club and their friends. From the work which we saw at the last exhibition we are certain that the general public will welcome the opportunity now to be provided of seeing the efforts of local artists, of whom there are far more than most people are aware. The event will be the more largely patronised also from the fact that the admission fees are to go to War Charities, which will also benefit by securing half of the sums secured through the auctioning of those exhibits which are to be sold. It says much for the enthusiasm of the members of the Club that they are able to maintain such a lively interest in art as they do, and their efforts are deserving of all possible encouragement. The public will now have an opportunity of displaying its appreciation of their work, and besides the pleasure of seeing some really excellent paintings and sketches it will, by patronising the exhibition, also aid war charities which, even should the fighting soon cease, will continue to need all the support that can be given.

A Concession.

We think the Sanitary Board has acted wisely by deciding to vary the procedure hitherto adopted in dealing with small-pox epidemics. In future, when outbreaks occur, cases may be treated in the patients' houses provided they are first reported to the Medical Officer, all the people in the house vaccinated and notices posted on the doors indicating the presence of the disease. That is a concession to the Chinese which we do not doubt they will appreciate, for the fact cannot be overlooked that the strict rules previously in force were considered so harsh by many of the native community that, by dumping of bodies and concealment of cases, they were constantly being evaded. The new system has already been given a trial and found to work satisfactorily, and, that being the case, there appears ample justification for its general adoption, especially in view of the safeguards laid down. It is really, as Mr. Hallifax pointed out, a choice between two evils, and the lesser of the two is now to be adopted. In matters of this kind the susceptibilities of those affected have to be taken into account, and it is on a recognition of that fact, coupled with a desire to restrict the ravages of virulent diseases as far as possible, that the new departure rests. We trust that the step will be fully justified by events.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS IN WAR.—Dryden.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the sinking of four German destroyers off the Dutch coast by H.M.S. Undaunted.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3. 15/16d.

Billiards.

An exhibition game of billiards will take place at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 9 p.m. between Mr. J. Parke, Kowloon Dock, and Mr. J. Gibson, A. S. Watson and Co. The game will be 500 up. This should be an interesting game, as Mr. Parke's abilities are well known and Mr. Gibson has come to the Colony with a good reputation.

A Case Withdrawn.

Mr. E. J. Grist appearing for Commander C. W. M. Beckwith, R.N., applied at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, that the cross-summons taken out by Mr. Barje against his client, for abusive language, be withdrawn. Mr. d'Almeida, appearing for Mr. Barje, agreed and the summons was accordingly withdrawn.

The Colony's Health.

During last week there were notified seven cases of diphtheria (six fatal), five of enteric (three fatal), and one fatal occurrence each of puerperal fever and spotted fever. All were Chinese, save one Indian case of enteric. During yesterday there were one fatal case each of plague, diphtheria and spotted fever, all the victims being Chinese.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 6 p.m. yesterday:—"Typhoon in about 125 degrees Long. E. and 17 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W." The following telegram was received at 11.40 a.m. to-day:—"Cyclone or typhoon W. of Luzon, less than 100 miles distant, moving W."

Light Reading.

This month's issue of the *Police Reserve Gazette* is a number unusually full of humour. The cartoon depicts "P.C.P." on duty at the Wanchoi Shell Fisheries in a gas mask; E.W.H. has some very happy verses on "The Enigma Dollar"; a humorous answer to the Police School papers; while the Potiphar Paper on "Gold" is exceedingly funny. Other features go to make up a really bright little number.

Snatching Money.

Two Chinese were charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with snatching \$90 from another Chinese on board the Heitan. Ng T.K., a private ricksha driver, said that he did not see the first defendant on October 5. One of his clansmen asked the first defendant to carry some luggage to the Heitan. He knew it because several of his clansmen were going back to the country. The first defendant was formerly a hawker but he did not know what he was doing now. His Worship discharged the first defendant, and sentenced the second defendant to four months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A Piratical Attack.

Li Kwai, steerman of licensed boat 3637 H, reports that while on his way from Shaukiwan to Sheu Tau Kok, with sundry cargo, and when near Tai Long in Mrs. Bay, another boat containing six men called on him to stop. He refused and the occupants of the other boat then fired three or four shots. The boat then stopped, and the robbers came alongside, boarded it, and forced him and his folks, covering them with revolvers, into the hatch. The robbers then sailed the boat to Shek Ng Tau. After about a quarter of an hour, hearing no noise, the occupants pushed up the hatch and came on deck, but the robbers were nowhere to be seen. He arrived at Shek Ng Tau and reported to the Police that cargo and property were stolen to the value of \$614.20.

SANITARY BOARD.

Treatment of Small Pox Cases.

Mr. A. Gibson presided at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, those also present being—Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Col. Oriso, Mrs. A. D. Hickling (M. O. H.) and Mr. J. L. McPherson (Secretary).

New Chinese Member.

A letter was laid before the Board from the Government, advising the appointment of Mr. S. W. Tso to the Board in the place of Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, who retires in November.

The Chairman said they had not been able to persuade Mr. Ng Hon Tsz to serve another term and he thought he could say for all members of the Board that they were sorry to lose him and would have been glad to see him carry on. At the same time he thought they would welcome Mr. Tso, who had had a good deal of experience. He had been connected with the Department already, particularly in connection with the last outbreak of small pox.

Canton Ice.

The Government wrote asking the Board to consider action regarding the importation of ice from Canton, said to be impure. Several minutes on the subject were filed.

The Chairman said Canton ice was imported by a company in Canton. It was sold in a shop practically opposite the Central Market. The premises were at one time used by the Hongkong Ice Company but when the Ice Company and Dairy Farm Company amalgamated the premises were given up and the Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Company moved further west. The old premises were then taken over by the Canton Company, who sold ice there. From the minutes the Board seemed to be fairly unanimous that the importation of this ice should be prohibited. He moved that the Board recommend to the Government that the importation of this ice be prohibited.

Mr. Alabaster seconded and the motion was carried.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Mr. Bowley asked the following questions:—

(i) Has the Medical Expert on Cerebro-Spinal Fever made any reports or recommendations to the Government with reference to the prevention or treatment of this disease? If so, will the Head of the Sanitary Department ask the Government to communicate such reports and recommendations to the Board?

(ii) Do the Head of Sanitary Department and Medical Officer of Health propose to take any (and, if any, what?) special steps with a view to preventing a recurrence of this disease in epidemic form during the coming winter, in addition to the ordinary routine of cleansing and disinfection?

The Chairman replied:—1. Lieut. Olitsky has made a report which is being published by the Government. 2. The answer is in the negative. Any special action required to be taken is a matter for the consideration of the Government.

Small-Pox Procedure.

Correspondence was laid on the table regarding the proposed procedure during small-pox epidemics.

The Chairman said that the procedure, as the Board would have seen, was simply that during the progress of an epidemic small pox cases were to be allowed to be treated in their own houses subject to certain conditions. The case must be reported to the Medical Officer of Health, all the people in the house had to be vaccinated and a notice had to be posted up at the door of the house stating that there was a case of small pox in the house. The object of the proposed alterations in procedure was to try and prevent damping as far as they could, also to enable the Board to get early information of the beginning of a small pox epidemic.

Hon. Mr. Hallifax stated that the last small pox epidemic and the steps taken showed that the adoption of these new and rather startling principles had a very great effect in reaching the end that stricter application of the

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

New Arrangement for Consular Officers.

In reference to the grievance with regard to the pay of our Consular, Naval, and Military officers serving on the China stations, to which attention was recently drawn in these columns, (says the *L. and C. Express*) we now learn that salaries of Consular officers have been raised and arrangements made for reducing the loss on exchange. Salaries of Consular-General and Consular-Officer have been increased by \$100 a year, those attaching to the office of Vice-Consul by \$75, while assistants and students' salaries are raised by \$50 a year. As regards the loss on exchange, it has been agreed that officers in receipt of a salary of \$300 or less shall draw the whole of it at the rate of 2s. to the dollar. Those with salaries exceeding \$300 will be able to draw \$300 at the rate of 2s., and one-half of the excess over that figure at 2s. to the dollar. Allowances granted to officers in lieu of quarters can also be drawn at the rate of 2s. Representations on the subject have several times been made by the China Association, which have doubtless been instrumental in helping to secure the relief now given.

Opium Seized.

Inspector Brown made an application to Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, for the seizure of 122 tins of opium, valued at \$1,769 which was found on board the Tak-sang. As there no claimants, His Worship granted the application.

medical regulations fail to reach. It was the choice of two evils, and it was important to remember that the more concealment the more dumping and possibly more infection. The new system gave better prospect of eliciting the co-operation of the people and it was largely due to that that they were able to deal with the last epidemic as quickly as they did. He moved that in small-pox epidemics permission be given to Chinese to keep small-pox patients in their own houses, provided the conditions were observed.

This was seconded by Mr. Ng Hon Tsz and carried.

A Cemetery Matter.

There was a lengthy discussion on an application for a site to be set apart as a section D in the Kai Lung Wan Cemetery for the use of members of the Fokienese community.

Mr. Bowley, in moving that the application be granted, said the Fokienese formed a very substantial section of the mercantile community of Hongkong. This application was put forward by the Fokienese Chamber of Commerce. He understood that the community here comprised 8,000 families of traders. That did not include the rickshaw coolies although some of them were from that province. It was an application from Fokienese proper, those speaking the dialect of Foochow. They desired to be buried together and that was not an unprecedented request for any community to make. The Government had granted such requests in many other cases. Very many communities had cemeteries set apart for them. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ng Hon Tsz.

Hon. Mr. Hallifax said a question of principle was involved. He admitted that different communities had their distinct cemeteries, but that could not be held to apply to distinct communities of Chinese. There was not the same distinction. One reason for opposing the application was the lack of space. The Fokienese community were not as numerous as the Cantonese community, who had no separate cemetery. The Board could not recognise any province as needing a separate burial place, but that they could recognise what the claim for special concession of Chinese who had been more especially connected with the Colony.

After further discussion the motion was put to the meeting and rejected.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Bolshevik dream of a free telephone in every house may be inspired by some knowledge and envy of the facilities enjoyed by the Swedes. For in Sweden the telephone is more popular and commonplace than in any other country in the world—not excepting the United States. The low charge—\$2 15s. per annum—places it within the reach of almost every household, and in the towns few houses are without it. Stockholm has more telephones than New York, and nearly twice as many as London or Paris. Nor is its popularity confined to the towns. Almost every farm is "on the phone," and 10.3 of the total population of Sweden are subscribers.

Viscountess Fraser has a good story of the reply which Bishop Fraser got from a clergyman of a Manchester diocese who, under the greatest provocation, knocked down a man who had insulted him. Fraser wrote him a letter of reproof, pointing out (among other things) that, exposed as the Church of England was to much criticism on all hands, her ministers ought to be very careful in their demeanour. The offender replied: "I must regretfully admit that, being grossly insulted and forgetting in the heat of the moment the critical position of the Church of England, I did knock the man down." Fraser, delighted with this turning of the tables on himself, says Lord Bryce, "told me the anecdote with great glee, and invited the clergyman to stay with him not long afterwards."

Spain, like most neutral countries of Europe, has been having serious internal difficulties all along, arising out of the war and the task of preserving strict neutrality. Recently the exposures made by the Madrid newspaper, *El Sol*, as to illegal German activities led the Government to draw up an espionage act which practically gave the authorities power of censorship over the whole press and contained clauses of such a general and vague nature that any editor, newspaper owner, or contributor might be sent to jail on the mere accusation of the censor. Despite the law's very far-reaching nature and the unanimous opposition of the press, the present Coalition Cabinet gave its approval. What the pressure was which forced this radical action on a Government composed of representatives from all parties, a Government unable to agree on practically any other measure, can only be guessed at. But it is clear that Spain has been facing a very serious diplomatic crisis, and continues to preserve her neutrality only with the greatest difficulty.

An article in the London *Spectator* asking immediate steps for the freeing of the slaves in German East Africa, reminds us how tenaciously one great evil retains its hold in various parts of the world; see the *New York Evening Post*. Slavery has been dead in the English-governed islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, off the coast of German East Africa, for nearly ten years, though there as well as on the mainland Mohammedan law and custom stood in the way of emancipation. Estimates of the number of slaves in German East Africa vary between 85,000 and 180,000. Though the *Spectator* speaks with justified indignation of the German attitude towards the natives, it is only fair to point out that some steps had been taken towards the abolition of slavery. In 1905 it was decreed that no native could thereafter be born a slave, and avenues were opened by which slaves could earn money and purchase their freedom. A few months before the declaration of war the Reichstag passed a resolution demanding that slavery be ended before 1920, but the Government objected that it would be dangerous to fix a definite date. England might reasonably be expected to hasten the process of emancipation. No other country has so long or strong a tradition of hostility to slavery.

R.H.E. YACHT CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club took place last evening in the Club-house at North Point. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Oswald Severn, C.M.G. (Commodore of the Club) presided over the meeting. Amongst those who were present were Commodore Garner, R.N., Messrs. D. K. Blair, A. Denison, H. S. Bouse, R. Sutherland, P. M. Hodgson, Capt. Arthur and Mr. E. E. MacDougall, the Hon. Secretary. The Chairman asked the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

After this, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed unanimously.

In moving the adoption of the reports and the balance sheet, the Chairman said:—I heard just now, read in the minutes of last year, that I said then that the accounts presented at the annual meeting last year were the most satisfactory in the history of the Club, and I can only repeat that statement with regard to the accounts which are in your hands to-day. They are the most satisfactory that the Club has ever had and they show not only that the Club is in a good financial position but also that it is well patronised by the members and is essentially alive. With regard to the expenditure, the high bathing expenses as compared with last year are due to the cost of erecting the pier and the matched dressing rooms on the lawn, which have been a great convenience, and to the erection of extra shower baths and the purchase of a number of towels. These last two items are what we describe as non-recurrent expenditure. On the income side the large increase in subscriptions is due to the greater number of bathing members. The balance sheet shows that the Club has over \$1,400 in hand and that the property is in good order and has been written down to satisfactory figures. The report of the rowing committee shows that there was considerable activity during the year and but for misfortune in the race at the opening cruise our representatives would have won both four oared races. They were leading by a considerable distance when the rudder line broke and even then they only just lost the race. The absence of so many of the younger men from the Colony now makes it difficult to get crews but it is hoped that some races will be arranged during the coming season. If only the Bathing Committee could arrange for the tides to be a little kinder in the afternoon there would be no cause to complain, but we cannot have everything. The morning tides are very good and I believe a large number of the bathing members have availed themselves of these tides during the summer. Our best thanks are due again this year to Mr. Carpenter for all the trouble he has taken with the arrangements for bathing members and for restoring with the aid of paint the "house with the green shutters." It is really a labour of love with him and I should like you now to record a vote of thanks to him with acclamation. (Applause). In connection with the sailing season the success recorded is greatly due to the indefatigable labours of Mr. Blair. His enthusiasm and self-sacrificing work are of the greatest value to the Club and though I should not like him to know that we consider him indispensable, as it might affect his natural modesty, he goes as near being so as human being can. I would also like you to second a vote of thanks to Mr. Blair for his very great services, by acclamation. (Applause). When Mr. Loughlin left we had to find a new Honorary Secretary and Treasurer and I am glad to say that though Mr. MacDougall was found a man who was very diffident about his power to do the work, he has been of great assistance to me in a time of some difficulty and would ask you also to record Mr. MacDougall a vote of thanks by acclamation. (Applause). We have present at this meeting for the first time Commodore Garner and I would ask you to give him

PARCELS POST.

Necessity of Accurate Customs Declarations.

The Hongkong Post Office issues the following:—

The Postmaster General of the United Kingdom complains that much trouble and delay is at present experienced in clearing parcels from abroad through the British Customs in consequence of vague and inaccurate Customs declarations.

In order to avoid such delay, it is necessary that the particulars on the relative Customs declaration should be full and precise in all details, and, as far as possible, in accordance with the classification of the British Customs tariff.

In the case of parcels containing articles of different kinds the exact quantity of each kind of article should be stated.

a hearty welcome as a member of the Club from whom we hope to have much assistance. (Applause). As regards his participation in the sailing I am told that he has a "dark horse" in the shape of a boat, of peculiar rig, a sort of hush boat which will tax the ingenuity of the Sailing Committee to class and handicap. However we will wait and see. I also wish to welcome back amongst us our old friend Mr. Frank Smyth. He has come back full of health and enthusiasm and I hope that this year we shall see Queen Bee leading the way, that is shortly behind Omece, in the race. (Laughter). After two years as Commodore of this Club I desire to retire from that position and I thank the members of the Club for the great assistance and forbearance during the two years which I have held the position. I feel that I might have done much more personally for the Club than I have done, but I am glad to think that owing to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Blair and Mr. Carpenter and those associated with them the Club is in such a very satisfactory condition. I beg to move the adoption of the various reports and accounts and balance sheet for the year ended August 31st. (Applause).

The adoption of the report and balance sheet was carried unanimously. Mr. Gale seconded the motion.

The Chairman proposed Mr. R. Sutherland as his successor in the office of Commodore. This was seconded by Mr. A. Denison and carried unanimously. Mr. R. Sutherland then presented Mr. E. Sutherland with the Commodore's burgee and badge of office (presented by Capt. D. A. Lukmanoff, of the Russian Volunteer Fleet) and vacated the chair, which was assumed by the new Commodore.

The Chairman returned thanks for his election and said that he hoped the members would keep the Club going and increase its influence in Hongkong. The retiring Commodore was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, appreciative references being made to his valued services.

Mr. MacDougall was re-appointed Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. The committees were elected as follows:

Yachting Committee.—Hon. Mr. Oswald Severn, Capt. T. Arthur, Messrs. A. Denison, D. K. Blair, A. B. Lowe and Capt. Aitken.

Rowing Committee.—Messrs. E. W. Carpenter, H. E. Northey, H. S. Bouse, Lt. Bell, Mr. Ormstead and Commodore Garner.

The question of provision of slips for both small and large boats was raised at the meeting, and the Chairman announced that the Committee would busy this important question in mind.

The opening date was fixed for November 8, as it was remarked that on October 26, and November 2 there were other public functions.

This concluded the meeting. The following General Committee was subsequently appointed:—Commodore V. G. Garner, Capt. Arthur, Lt. Hall, E. G. A. Messrs. E. W. Carpenter, A. Denison, R. E. MacDougall, H. E. Northey, D. K. Blair.

"OUR DAY."

A Message from King George.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary advises us that the following message from His Majesty the King has been received:—

York, Cottage,
Sandringham,
Norfolk.

On the occasion of Our Day, 1918, I have much pleasure in congratulating the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John on the magnificent work they, in conjunction, have achieved during more than 4 years of warfare and in expressing the confident hope that their efforts may continue to receive from my people the financial support which they require. By personal observation in the United Kingdom and on the Western Front I am convinced the appeal of the joint committee for funds is more than justified by the manner in which they carry out their widespread and responsible labours in co-operation with the medical services of the forces. In Flanders, France, Italy and Malta, in Palestine, Macedonia and Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa and in Russia, Roumania and Siberia the joint societies have relieved the suffering, healed the sick and saved valuable lives for the service of the Empire in war and peace. They have also been able to give welcome assistance to our allies and in making provision for the sick and wounded have not forgotten the prisoners of war whose privations they have done much to alleviate. But it must be remembered that peace even when declared will not bring a cessation of the work of the hospitals and indeed the demand on the resources of the Red Cross must inevitably continue for some time after hostilities have ended. Impressed as I am by the vast obligations which must still fall on the joint societies I have much pleasure in contributing the sum of £10,000. (Signed) GEORGE R. AND I
11th October, 1918.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

"D" Company.
Friday, 18th October, 5.30 p.m. Inspection of Arms, Ammunition, Equipment and Uniform at Headquarters. Dress:—Helmet (or topee), tunic, shorts, puttees, gaiters (en banderole) rifle, belt, sidearms, pouches, waterbottle and haversack; 50 rounds ball ammunition to be carried.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

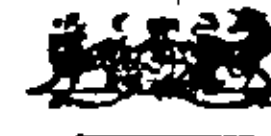
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S.S. "PROVIDENCE," will have prompt despatch for Saigon.

Particulars for Freight only apply to:—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

3, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 15th October, 1918.

G.  R.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. S. 275.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that sealed tenders, in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Medical Department Contract," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until NOON of THURSDAY, the 31st October, 1918, for the supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Beers Spirits Wines etc.; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals; Drugs; Surgical Instruments, and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing; (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by this Department for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.

Application should be made to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary forms of tender. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.

J. T. C. JOHNSON,
Principal Civil Medical Officer,
Hongkong, 15th October, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

10-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

SHIRTS

"ARROW"

COLLARS

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

Price of issue Frs. 60.80

yielding a net income of 5.65% Bearing interest from the 16th October 1918.

Subscription list will be opened on the 20th Oct. 1918 and closed on the 26th November 1918.

Further particulars on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

5, Chater Road.

M. ROUËL de JOURNEL, Managers.

FOUND.

FOUND.—A CANARY. Apply 2, Humphreys Buildings.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE of the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TJISALAK"

having arrived from San Francisco Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the 21st October, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th October, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined, on the 19th October at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October 1918.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise.

You do not wish behind the times to lag. 'T' would be most unwise. What's the use of worrying. Let no one use despise. Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise.

Preferably in the

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

23, Queen's Road, Central.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd October, 1918

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Euell Street.

25 tons Pig Iron.

(The above now stored in the passage of No. 25 Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.)

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd October, 1918, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 23rd October, 1918, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

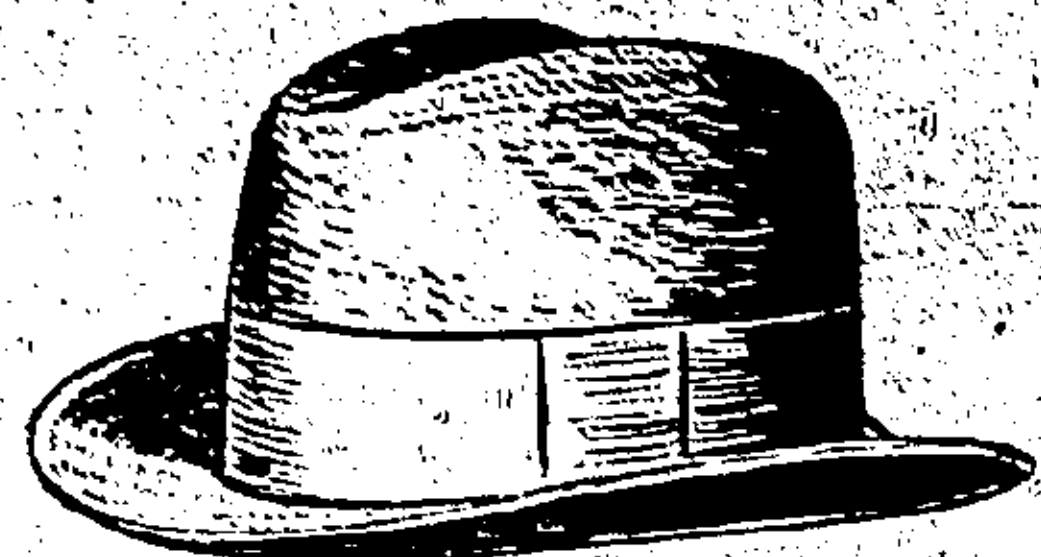
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1918.

HENRY HEATH HATS



In attractive shapes designed to suit men of all ages, build and features.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK NOW SHOWING AT

MACKINTOSH

CO. LTD
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

18, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

"ATLAS" REGD.

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

WEAR

AND

DYE

GUARANTEED.

WITH STIFF

or SOFT

DOUBLE

CUFF.

in SMART DESIGNS

in TAFFETA, FLANNEL

ZEPHYR, OXFORD,

etc. etc.

VIOLIN STRINGS

VIOLA STRINGS

CELLO STRINGS

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

THE LEADING BRAND

OF
HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT
ON THE MARKET

T.B. HALL & CO. LTD.



TRADE MARK.

THE BOAR'S HEAD BRAND

OF

ALE & STOUT.

THIS FAMOUS BRAND OF STOUT

IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY AND PURITY.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Enemy Line Crumbling.

Paris, Oct. 13.

A Havas message states: By the new German retreat the line held for four years in France and Belgium crumbles away, the enemy giving up ground of the greatest tactical importance. Yesterday General Mangin's steady pressure gained the Chemin-des-Dames, reaching within four kilometers of Laon. Vouziers, for long the German base, has been taken.

Other Blows Expected.

London, Oct. 14.

It is reliably stated that the enemy retirement to the Hindenburg Line has hitherto been quite orderly and unhurried. It does not seem that the enemy is in any way in a desperate condition, he reaching very easily the north of Le Cateau and at present is not adopting, from a military point of view, the attitude of a beaten enemy. He has undoubtedly escaped from a very awkward corner very successfully, but his position is uneasy, and his line is very awkward, especially between the Oise and the Scarpe. Undoubtedly the enemy will not be allowed to rest and blows will be delivered in other quarters.

On the British Front.

London, Oct. 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Local engagements have continued on the line of the Selle River. We enlarged our bridge-head positions in the neighbourhood of Solesmes and progressed on the west bank of the river about Haucourt and Saulz. We took prisoners in local fighting in the neighbourhood of Lieux St. Amand. Early this morning our advanced troops crossed the deusee Canal at Aubigny-au-Bac and prisoners nearly two hundred but were unable to maintain the position in face of strong counter-attacks. We continued to advance north-westward of Douai. We held Courcelles-lez-Lens and Noelle Gohaut and are approaching the line of the Haute-deul Canal on the whole front between Douai and Vendinieuil. We took prisoner a number in this sector.

Telegraphing on the afternoon of the 13th Sir Douglas Haig says: The enemy opened a heavy bombardment on a wide front northward of Le Cateau, launching strong infantry attacks on our position eastward of the Selle River in the neighbourhood of Solesmes. These attacks were successfully repulsed after stiff fighting. Other attacks in which tanks were employed in support of the infantry against our positions opposite Haspre were unsuccessful. Our patrols advanced at a number of points southward and northward of Douai and gained ground, taking prisoners.

Haig's correspondent at British headquarters states:—The total of liberated inhabitants grows daily and all tell similar stories of the intolerable arrogance of the German officers and soldiers and vindictive punishments. The German Army has left in these territories a foul name, which centuries will not efface. The report of Germany's acceptance of President Wilson's terms has aroused more curiosity than interest among the mass of soldiers who say their business is to fight on until told to stop.

French Pushing Forward.

London, Oct. 14.

The Tenth Army this morning entered Laon, liberating 6,000 civilians. We passed far beyond town on the whole front between the Oise and north of Aisne. East of La Fere we edge the southern bank of the Serre to Courbes station.

A French communique states: On the whole front we maintained close contact with the enemy infantry. South of Chateau Pordien we drove back to the north bank of the canal the last enemy elements who are still resisting.

The Americans Attacked.

London, Oct. 14.

An American communique says: On both sides of the Meuse we broke up strong repeated attempts by the enemy to dislodge us from our recently won positions.

German Distortion.

London, Oct. 14.

A wireless German official message says: A counter-attack threw out the enemy who had penetrated into Aubigny-au-Bac. We occupy new positions northward of Laon and on the Aisne. Our successful battles in Chemin-des-Dames and on the Schippe have rendered possible the smooth carrying out of our movements here and also in Champagne.

SERBIANS OCCUPY NISH.

London, Oct. 14.

A French Eastern communique states: The Serbians on Saturday morning occupied Nish, which the enemy was ordered to defend at all costs. The Serbians gained a footing on the hills north of the town. Severe fighting preceded the capture of Nish wherein the Serbians captured six guns. French cavalry farther east entered Belgrade. The Serbians on the Nish-Piot Road west of Morawa, reached Enkopolje, Miroslava and Miramor. The French in Upper Serbia occupied Prizrend and Mitrovitza.

GERMANS ROB BULGARS.

Amsterdam, Oct. 14.

Bulgaria has protested against the departing German troops appropriating Bulgarian military stores and materials and forcing wounded Bulgarian soldiers to give up their boots and clothes.

FOR THE KAISER?

Stockholm, Oct. 13.

Prince Kubecheff, a Russian refugee and owner of a large villa near Stockholm, has received an offer from high quarters for his villa for two German royalties who are expected at Stockholm.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT.

Shanghai, Oct. 10.

Sir Charles Eliot arrived at Ekaterinburg on Oct. 3 and was enthusiastically welcomed. The Ufa Government is proceeding to Ekaterinburg.

FRANCE AND FINLAND.

Paris, Oct. 14.

An official message states that France has broken off diplomatic relations with Finland, owing to the Finnish Diet illegally electing the Prince of Hesse as King of Finland.

THE GERMAN AMNESTY.

Amsterdam, Oct. 14.

Berlin officially announces that the Kaiser has granted an extensive political amnesty, including Courts Martial cases; for example the strikers and food demonstrators, etc.

SPAIN TO SEIZE GERMAN SHIPS.

Madrid, Oct. 13.

The Cabinet has agreed to execute the decision to seize German ships in Spanish ports.

MURDER CHARGE.

Sequel to Attack in Third Street.

Wu Wai-cheung was charged at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. E.D.O. Wolfe, that in company with two or three others, he did fatally stab one Li Hung in Third Street, West Point, on September 25. Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the defence.

Mr. Longinotto, in giving the facts of the case, said that on September 25 the deceased went with three others to drink tea in a tea-shop in Third Street, and they remained there for about a quarter of an hour. After that, they came out, the deceased first and another man quite close to him. The other man followed about one or two moments later, as he was paying the bill. When the deceased came out he was attacked by two or three men. One of them hit him in the stomach, but it was not known whether he had anything in his hands, and while deceased was trying to get away he was struck from behind with a knife. After this the man dispersed in different directions, and the accused went to Lan Fat Street. Apparently a crowd followed and the deceased must have also followed. There would be evidence to prove that the deceased was attacked from behind. On the same night, in consequence of information received, Inspectors MacDonald and Sim and a party of Police raided a brothel in Swatow Lane, but did not find defendant there. Then the Police raided No. 4, Tai Wong Street, where a respectable sort of club existed and found the defendant. The deceased, in his dying deposition, failed to identify the accused as one of those who took part in the stabbing. All this happened at about 1.30 p.m. and he would bring evidence of identification by deceased's companions.

Dr. Y. K. To of the Government Civil Hospital, deposed that at about 2 p.m. on September 25 he received Li Hung in hospital in a semi-conscious state. Deceased had a stab wound in the back, and two in front, both wounds being on the left side of the abdomen. He operated on the deceased half an hour after his admission and found that the stomach and intestines had been perforated. He died at 1 p.m. on September 26. The body was identified by the deceased's mother, Law Yai Sing, and Lan Kee in his (witness's) presence. Inspector MacDonald's presence. He made a post-mortem examination and found that the cause of death was due to the stab wounds. Cross examined by Mr. Davidson, witness said that the nature of the injury was a stab wound. Deceased died of wounds received in the front of his body. The wound in the back was two inches long and five inches deep and did not touch any organs at all. The wound was on the right side of the spine.

Yip Fung, the mother of the deceased, gave evidence to the effect that she identified her son's body at the Government Civil Hospital Mortuary in Dr. To's and Inspector MacDonald's presence, on the morning of September 27. The Sergeant Interpreter in giving evidence said that after cautioning the defendant he took down his statement in writing, which was "I do not wish to say anything."

The case is proceeding.

Who is to Pay for the War?

Mr. F. W. Jowett, M. P., addressing a meeting of the Independent Labour Party at Nottingham urged that there must be conscription of wealth to meet the cost of the war. The question to be decided was whether the war was to be paid for by the workers, who had undergone the real suffering, or by the profiteers, who had drawn the benefit.

MANILA BOXING.

Iron Box Beaten on Points.

The remarkable showing made by little Dencio, a boy weighing only one hundred and twenty pounds, against the husky one hundred and forty pound Iron Box, was the talk of the town yesterday, says the Manila Bulletin of October 7. He not only outpointed Box, but he outpunched him, with the accent on the punch, never, after the first round, failing to stick around and swap the courtesies of the season. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," seemed to be the little one's slogan, for he took all that was handed him and slammed it back with all the compound interest of a Manila loan hound.

Though occasionally Dencio was at the wrong end of some pretty stiff ones, and in one or two rounds had some of his wonderful steam jolted out of him, his remarkable speed and shifty boxing ability kept him out of any real danger.

In the opening round, Dencio seemed to be troubled with nerves, for he did not seem over-anxious to go to the mat with Box. In the second round, however, Dencio stepped into the Iron man to a queen's taste, putting up an exhibition of really marvelous glove work. This round, as well as the third, went to him by several verdicts. In the early part of the fourth, Box broke through for a terrific left on Dencio's jaw, which for the time slowed up the latter's fierce offensive. This was Box's round. From the beginning of the fifth round it was evident that Box was a beaten man; being outboxed in every mixup, and his best wallop to Dencio's face or body failing to put over the sleeping gas. For the remainder of the contest Dencio piled up the points in his favour, with Box vainly striving to overcome the lead against him, but only occasionally making connections. Referee Haynie's decision in favour of Dencio was received with the wildest enthusiasm by the Kid's admirers.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Far Eastern British Generosity Praised.

The L. and C. Express says:—British communities in the Far East continue to make substantial contributions to the various war funds. A glance at the list which appears from time to time in our columns is a sufficient indication of the generous souls upon which such contributions proceed. It is a good sign for victory that the enthusiasm which was kindled at the outbreak of war, both at home and in the Colonies, so far from showing signs of weariness in the fifth year of hostilities, is increasing rather than diminishing in fervour.

From Britishers living in almost all the ports from Penang to Tokyo men and material gifts are given to the great cause without stint or hesitancy. It is interesting to reflect that Chinese Malays and Indians have contributed their quota; thus affording the best evidence of their goodwill towards British rule. As we write a telegram comes to hand that Hongkong has made a further gift of \$300,000 to the Imperial Government towards the war.

When peace comes we are inclined to think that the patriotism manifested by British residents in the Far East will long be an interesting episode to look back upon.

The same journal states that the Fund on behalf of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John has received \$1,200 for ambulance work from the Hongkong War Charities Committee and \$1,000 from the Taikeo Sagar Refining Co., Ltd., Shanghai Red Cross Fund, per Mr. A. G. Major, provides a further contribution of \$1,500, a reminder of the interest taken in the Fund by well-wishers in the East.

Amongst the general subscriptions are the following:—Ladies' Staff of the Bank of India, Australia and China, \$2 10s.; Mrs. Murray Scott, Hongkong, \$5 1s. 3d.; Sir Charles Dudgeon (further contribution), \$10; Mr. J. A. Beddlesley, Singapore, \$5; the Kerala Rubber Co., Ltd., \$11; Johnny Beach, P.L.B.O. (further contribution), \$5 1s. 4d.

A WAR LETTER.

News of Hongkong Men at the Front.

Lieut. W.F.A. Knapton, who will be remembered by many in Hongkong, in the course of a letter to a friend, states:—"One does not have a deal of time to spare in the rush of war for letter-writing; not that I have seen any real war yet except from the sky, and we do have quite a lot of eggs around, I can assure you. I was going home a distance of about four miles on Sunday and old Boche was dropping them everywhere. I passed over a spot on the road a quarter of an hour before he unloaded a brace. Some joes, eh? But the danger is not only bombs, but falling shrapnel as well. Awful as a big raid is, it is a gorgeous sight—guns flashing, tracer bullets, huge green bunches of flame when the bomb hits, splinters just thudding on the ground. So altogether life is just a little actions, if merry. I was out in a two hours' raid on Sunday and I never got hit!"

Elsewhere in his letter, Lieut. Knapton says he met Lieut. S. H. Wright, formerly of the Hongkong Telegraph, a couple of nights before writing, in a Base mess about fifteen miles distant, where also he saw "Jimmy" Logan, who has a Company of his own and is now a Captain. He adds:—"I have also met Sewall, formerly of Deacon, Looker and Deacon's; Atkinson, of the Kowloon Godowns; Thompson, of the Sanitary Department; and a fellow from the P. W. D." He also mentions meeting Mr. Peter Mathieson and Mr. S. Batcock (formerly of the China Mail), saying that the latter is waiting for a commission in the Chinese Labour Corps. In concluding, Lieut. Knapton says:—"One meets some of the finest fellows out here—real downright decent chaps. We jog along quite merrily and old Boche has a tough job on trying to put the wind up."

BAGUID COCKPIT.

Not to be Used for Raising Red Cross Funds.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Baguid Red Cross auxiliary, in a telegram sent to Colonel Nathorst of the Philippine Constabulary who brought the story to Manila that the Red Cross authorities in the Mountain capital are making use of a cockpit to secure funds for Red Cross work, and who wrote to the Manila papers a condemnatory letter of the act, states that the method has been discontinued.

Action was taken at Baguid following the receipt of advice from the officers of the Philippine Constabulary to the effect that the chapter did not countenance this way of raising funds and that a regulation of the national society prohibited the Red Cross from accepting divisional profits. Further the entire proceeds of any entertainment must be given to the cause or none at all.

Upon learning that the Baguid Red Cross chapter has discontinued the cockpit practice to secure funds, Colonel Nathorst stated that he will send to-day a check of P100 to the Red Cross in Baguid to help swell its funds. He declared to have it expressed for him that he is greatly pleased at the action taken by the Baguid auxiliary in abolishing the cockpit in the Mountain capital.

CHILL ON THE LIVER

is a frequent cause of sickness at this time of year. Therefore keep your liver active, your system clean and your body healthy by the occasional use of

PINKETTES

thus avoiding chills and colds, constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches.

Pinkettes are tiny but thorough, act as gently as nature. Of chemicals, or post-free, 60 cents the vital from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 South Main Street, Boston.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are from the Manila Bulletin:—

Betting on the War. New York, Oct. 3.—Betting on Wall Street to-day is 2 to 1 that the war will be over by Christmas. To Regulate Price of Clothing. Washington, October 7.—The prices and distribution of all articles of wearing apparel are to be controlled by the War Industries Board. Regulations recently issued regulate the prices of shoes between three and twelve dollars a pair. This is the first step in a policy to control the price of clothing.

Aerial Mail Service. Washington, October 7.—The Post Office Department has announced that the aerial mail service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York, has been conducted during the month of September without interruption.

Negroes Pledge Loyalty. Washington, Oct. 3.—President Wilson received negro delegates at the national race congress in session here. The president of the congress assured President Wilson of the loyalty of 12,000,000 negro citizens.

Chinese Day Feature of New York Campaign.

New York, Oct. 3.—Dr. V. Willington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States was chief speaker on "Chinese Day," a feature of the Liberty Loan campaign here. A parade was held in which many Chinese in native costume participated. The day ended with \$104,577,450 totaled in subscriptions.

American Trains Operating in France.

Washington, Oct. 3.—A Paris dispatch said that American supply service headquarters announced that the railroad terminals built by Americans are completed and that the Americans are able to make up their trains in their own yards and are daily forwarding all-American trains from the yards to the front. American switch and road engines are being used and Americans are handling them.

454 More U.S. Ships.

Washington, October 3.—The construction of 454 vessels of 1,000,000 dead weight tons, is disclosed in the additional program of the Shipping Board in its request to the committee of the lower house for additional authorization of the sum of \$484,000,000. The programme includes 210 steel vessels.

Exports from U. S. to Russia.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The first definite step looking toward the establishment of closer relations with Russia was taken by the war trade board. It has announced a new ruling effective immediately which states that it will consider for exportation all commodities for Russia.

Chinese Wins War Cross for Heroism.

Washington, October 4.—General Pershing has awarded the distinguished service cross for extraordinary heroism in action to Sing Kee, a Chinese, son of Sing Sung Kee, a Chinese of San Jose, Cal. Sing was born in the United States and has joined the American forces in large numbers and their devotion to duty has won high praise from officers in the training camps and overseas.

Prohibition on Use of Platinum. Washington, Oct. 5.—The War Industries Board has announced the prohibition of the use of platinum for the manufacture of jewelry and other non-essential purposes after October 1. Trading in platinum, iridium, palladium, or their compounds is under strict regulations by license.

Hopes German Fleet Will Come Out.

New York, Oct. 3.—The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, in a speech here said: "My most fervent prayer is that as General Pershing goes into Berlin, those German battle-ships will come out of their hiding places and give the allied navies a chance to fight."

American Honour for Sir Douglas Haig.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has been awarded the cross of honour annually bestowed by the American Cross of Honour for conspicuous service to humanity. The medal last year was given to General Joffre. This year the British Government was requested

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Government's Powers. Although the resolution empowering the Military Government to discharge the duties of President and State Department was passed by a minority of members of the two Houses, after a row the other day, and was not recognized by a majority of members at a subsequent meeting the Military Government has nevertheless despatched a circular telegram to the provincial authorities. Provincial Assemblies, Press, Educational and Commercial Societies all over the country to the effect that the Government, in accordance with the resolution passed at a general joint meeting of the two Houses on the 8th inst., will from the 10th inst., until a President is legally elected, assume the duties of President and State Department.

Taxation Complaints.

A number of M.P.'s have jointly written to the Tschun requesting him not to deprive Chan King Ming of his title as Military Superintendent of the East for the time being, but to advise him not to tax the people for military expenses. It is reported that the land owners and tenants in Chai-chow, Swatow, Wai-chow and Changchow have been forced to subscribe half a year's rent while the merchants' profits and capital are being taken.

New U.S. Consul.

The New American Consul has assumed office. He made official calls on the various authorities on the 14th inst.

Miss Dione May.

We are informed that a telegram has been received from His Excellency the Governor stating that Miss Dione May is progressing slowly, but that her condition is still serious.

Shorthand and Diplomacy.

Under new regulations for admission to the Italian diplomatic and consular service, shorthand is made an obligatory subject in all examinations. The maximum marks for shorthand are 600, equal to the maximum for French, modern history, and geography. Shorthand will in future be considered as the most important subject after international law.

to name an admiral or general for the honour and replied that in the opinion of his Majesty's Government the services which Field Marshal Haig has rendered and is rendering in the common cause of the two countries, would seem to indicate him as the suitable recipient for the society's decoration.

U. S. Potash Supply.

Washington, October 6.—Dependent almost wholly on Germany for potash at the beginning of the war, the United States within two years is able to manufacture enough potash to supply its national needs, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lane has announced. He said:—"Germany all along and still does doubt thinks that she has the whip hand over America because of her supply of potash, but America in two years has become entirely independent of Germany in this regard by the development of our own deposits and by using processes devised by the Department of Interior. In addition to the manufacture of potash from the brine lakes in California, Nebraska and other states, from kelp seaweed on the Pacific coast and from various minerals through processes discovered by the chief metallurgist of the Bureau of Mines, potash is being made from smelter blast furnaces and cement plant by-products which before were considered not only useless but injurious. From recent tests the potash output will soon reach 100 tons annually. It is estimated that a single large blast furnace will yield from five to seven tons annually."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Cotton-Cloth Control in India.

With regard to the proposed control of cotton cloth in India, the Tokio Foreign Office last week received information that a proposal to fix officially the prices of several special kinds of Indian cotton cloth has already been introduced in the Legislature, but some spinners ask if, before this step is taken, it is not necessary to restrict or prohibit the export of raw cotton. To this the official in charge has retorted that according to statistics only half the cotton produced in India is consumed in that country, and asks what is to be done with the other half if export is to be restricted or prohibited. It will still be a considerable time before an agreement is reached on the matter. The Japan Spinning Association is of the opinion that the Indian Government will not take any action toward restricting or prohibiting the export of raw cotton, though a similar proposal is under consideration in the United States.

Channel Train Ferry.

In an article headed "France Bound to England" the *Matin* records the establishment of a ferryboat service between the two countries, by which whole trains are conveyed across the Channel, carrying both passengers and merchandise. The delay and inconvenience caused by changing from train to steamer and from steamer to train are thus saved. This railway on the water, as the *Matin* calls it, which has been most successfully inaugurated, is the realization of a project nearly a hundred years old, which was first tried experimentally in 1912, when on April 29 a trainload of grapes and peaches was sent direct from Perpignan to England by way of Paris of Dieppe, and Newhaven, and arrived in first-class condition on May 1st. The experiment proved that the new method of transport was speedy and economical that it did away with the necessity of packing goods in small quantities and in special cases. On that occasion the train was put on to the boat at Dieppe and again on to the railway at Newhaven by means of a crane, but in the new service which has just been begun the use of a crane is avoided. It is pointed out (adds the *Manchester Guardian*) that the ferryboat service to England will benefit not only France, but also Italy, Spain, Algeria, and Morocco.

Camphor Production in the Far East.

A communication from H. M. Embassy at Tokyo states that as the weather in Formosa 1917 was very unfavourable, and as the work of producing camphor was unremunerative in comparison with other forms of employment, such as charcoal burning, the actual production of camphor in that year fell far below the estimated output. The output of camphor in Formosa in the twelve months ended March 31, 1918, was about 60,000 piculs (picul=133 lb.), as compared with 89,300 piculs in 1916-17, while in Japan Proper the respective totals were 29,000 piculs and 39,690 piculs. The combined figures for Formosa and Japan Proper were, therefore, about 89,000 piculs in 1917-18, and 128,990 piculs in 1916-17. It appears that the Formosan Camphor Refining Company, which began its operations in November, 1917, will consume 10,000 piculs a year, while the now amalgamation of camphor refiners in Kobe, known as the Nippon Camphor Refining Co., which was formed on February 5 last, will consume 50,000 piculs a year. Over and above this, it is understood that 12,000 piculs a year are to be allotted to the celluloid manufacturers in Japan Proper, so that the total consumption of raw camphor in Japan will in future be 72,000 piculs a year. If the production remains at 80,000 piculs a year there will be only 8,000 piculs available for export. On the other hand, it must be remembered that in 1916 the actual production was 128,990 piculs, so that the margin available for export would be appreciably larger in years when the output of camphor is good. According to present indications, however, there is but little prospect of the output of camphor

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Discussed by Shanghai Missionary Association.

The October meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association was held in the Union Church Hall last evening and was well attended, says the *N. C. Daily News* of October 2. The business meeting was preceded by a social function, with refreshments provided by the ladies of the Presbyterian Mission. At the business meeting Mr. N. E. B. Ezra read an interesting paper on the subject of "Jewish Nationalism," which was afterwards discussed. The subject of opium growing and smoking was also discussed, after which the following resolution was proposed by the Rev. Isaac Mason, seconded by Mr. J. W. Crofoot, and carried unanimously:—The Shanghai Missionary Association has heard with profound regret of the revival of opium growing and opium smoking in many parts of China, and especially regrets the purchase of stocks of opium in Shanghai by certain agents of the Government at Peking, with a view to retailing the drug. This Association, at its first meeting since the so-called "opium deal," has been made public wishes to place on record its disapproval and vigorous condemnation of the said transaction, and would earnestly urge the Chinese Government to adhere to the high moral and humane policy of complete eradication of the opium vice, and to save its people from any recurrence of the terrible evils so well known from the experience of the past.

Marine Box Chronometers.

It is an offence against D.O.R.A. to buy or sell or deal in marine box chronometers without a permit. All applications for permits should be addressed to the Hydrographer of the Navy, Admiralty S.W.I.

being increased in the near future. It may, indeed, be reduced. The hopes which were entertained some years ago of obtaining camphor from the leaves of the camphor tree have not materialised, and the quantity of camphor produced from the young tree has not been satisfactory. The roots of the old trees have been dug up and used, and all possible accessible sources have been tapped. To work the distant forests is still both difficult and dangerous, on account of the unsubdued savages, and the profits to be obtained are not commensurate with the risk. The Formosan Government General have recently increased the amounts paid to camphor workers by 3 yen per hundred kin for camphor, 1.60 yen for camphor oil, but even this advance has not produced the desired results. H. M. Commercial Attache at Shanghai reports that the production of camphor in China has fallen to a very low figure. It is feared that there is little prospect of China making any material contribution to the world's supply for some years to come, even if the matter were taken in hand at once.

JAPAN'S NEW INSIGNIA.

A Marshall's Sword.

In the *Official Gazette* regulations have been issued creating a Genrai's sword like a British Field-Marshal's baton, as distinguishing the Genrai (either Field-Marshal or Fleet-Admiral) from ordinary Generals or Admirals, in addition to the small badge which has so far been the only distinguishing mark of the Genrai. It is expected that the Emperor will shortly personally confer a Genrai's sword on Field-Marshal-Prince Fushimi, Prince Yamagata, Count Oku, Viscount Hasegawa, Viscount Kawamura, and Count Terauchi, and on Fleet-Admirals, Viscount Ito, Count Togo, and Baron Ijima. It is understood that a Genrai's sword will also be presented to King George to reciprocate the courtesy of his having recently presented a British Field-Marshal's baton to the Emperor. The blade of the Genrai's sword is detachable the recipients being able to insert their favourite swords in the scabbards. The blade of the sword to be presented to King George is the last one made by Gassan Sadakazu, one of the best modern swordsmiths in this country who died a few months ago. It is reported the presentation to King George will be announced towards the end of next month.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/34
Demand	3/3 15/16
30 d/s	3/4 1/16
60 d/s	3/4 3/16
4 m/s	3/4 5/16

T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	142 1/2
T/T Japan	144 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	78 1/2
co & New York	177
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	439
Demand, Paris	439 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/5 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/5 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	80 1/2
co & New York	177
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	455 1/2
6 m/s. France	461 1/2

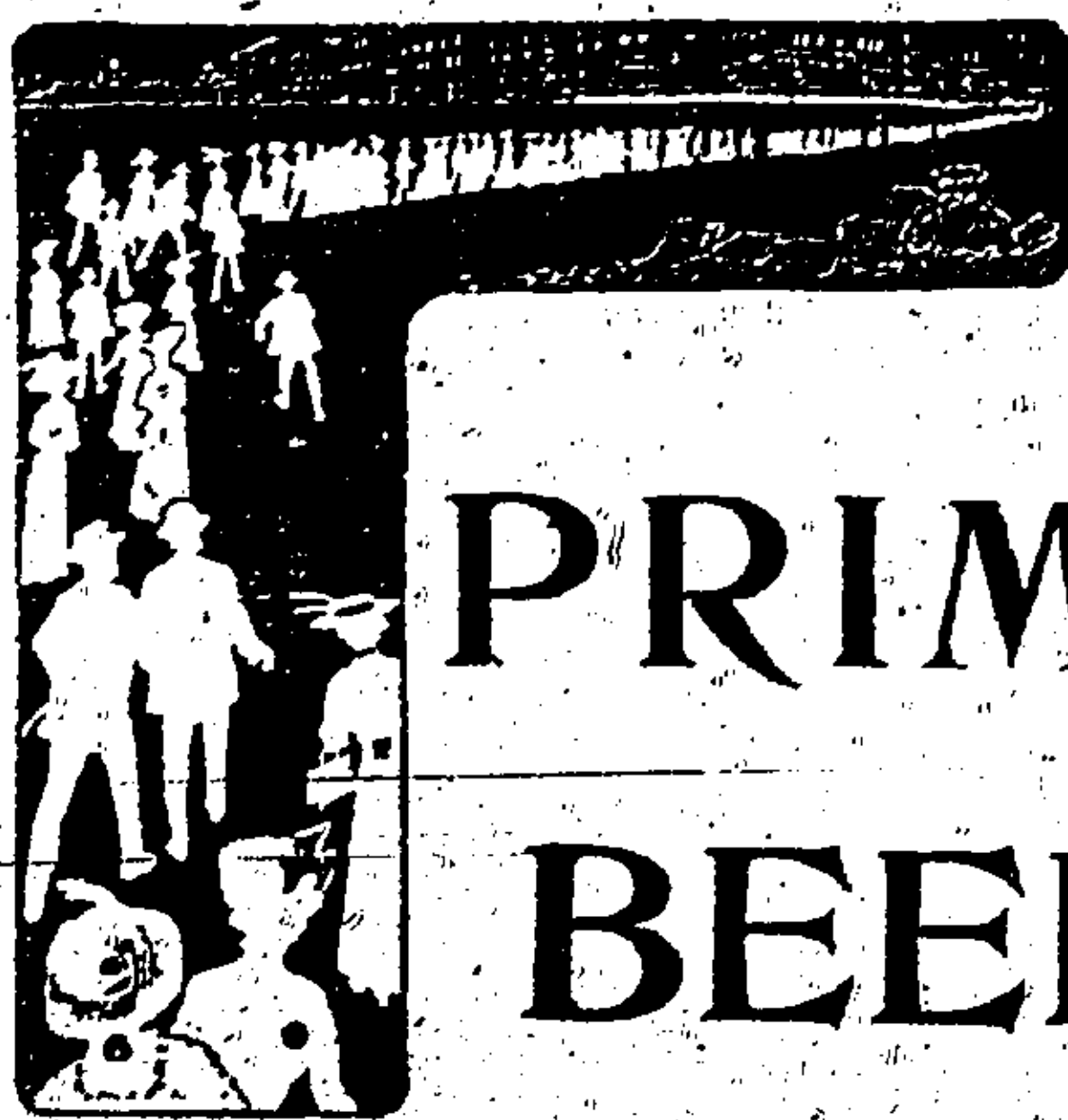
Demand, Germany	78 1/2
Demand, New York	78 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	159
Demand, Singapore	142 1/2
On Haiphong	1 1/4 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/4 prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/2
Sovereign	5.95 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	41.99
Bar Silver, per oz	49 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100.	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	1 1/2 prem.
" 10 "	per.
" 5 "	1.30 prem.
Canton	4 1/4 dis.

VISITING

THE HOME OF



PRIMO BEER

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

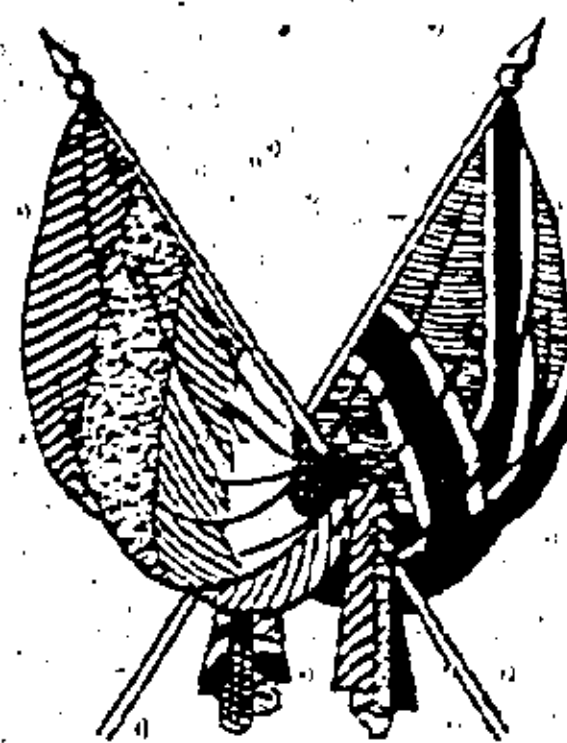
LE DERNIER CRI



ROBE D'AUTOMNE.

MAISON LILY
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
THE PARIS SHOP OF HONGKONG.

OUR DAY



Thursday, 24th October.

ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS
GATES OPEN AT 7.30 P.M.

CHINESE CONJURERS

A troop of Chinese Conjurers famous throughout the whole of China, will perform the following programme.

This will prove to be an unrivalled opportunity of seeing tricks performed by the finest conjurers China can produce.

The conjurers will perform 16 novel and amusing tricks including:—

- Producing National Flag from Empty Box.
- Card Trick.
- Transformation of Balls into Birds.
- Cut Ribbon being made whole again.
- The man who appears from Nowhere.
- Pigeon and Egg trick.
- Walking Handkerchief.
- Eggs from Heaven.
- Magic Wine.
- Fire from Heaven

and other wonderful mysteries.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.
LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000.
Paid up—France 25,000,000.
(1/2 of the Capital in France 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors—André Berthelot.
General Manager—A. J. Fournier.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:

PEKING: SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON, HAI PHONG, YUNNANFOU.

BANKERS: In France, Société Générale pour l'Avancement et le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LONDON: London & County, Westminster & Par's Bank, Ltd. London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd. NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold, terms of application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNAY, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 2, Queen's Building, 3, Chater Road. Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

2.00 a.m. to 2.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.
2.30 " 2.45 "	" 15 min.
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1.45 " 2.00 "	" 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS. 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

2.00 a.m. to 2.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.
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1.30 " 1.45 "	" 15 min.
1.45 " 2.00 "	" 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office. Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN P. FUNNIFET & SON.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Business of Mortgage of House Property, Advances on Mortgage, etc.

General Manager: SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

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General Manager: SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Manager: SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital...\$11,000,000.

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling...£1,500,000 at 21/-

Silver...\$19,500,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors...\$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. P. F. Ho, Chairman.

Hongkong—Intendant Allowed: On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly payment of 10/-.

Depositors may transfer at their option, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1856.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON. PAID-UP CAPITAL...£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUNDS...£1,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or longer periods, rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorized Capital...£1,500,000.

Subscribed...£1,125,000.

Paid Up...£625,000.

Reserve Fund...£650,000.

BANKERS: The Bank of England, The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at a per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

per annum on the daily balance.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE NATIONAL CITY BANK, 60, Wall Street, New York.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. \$6,500,000.

UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$2,118,000.00.

J. L. Green, President and General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE: 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

PARIS OFFICE: 25, Boulevard des Capucines.

CHINA: Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe, etc.

PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu, etc.

INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta, etc.

This is the Tin

Large
Sized
Cigarette



of
unquestioned
excellence.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE
STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd October, 1918, commen-
cing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Room Duddell Street.

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.
Cylinders 30" 32 1/2" 53"
Stroke 36"

Two BOILERS (built about
1911) 13' x 10'
together with shaft and propeller
Also

Sundry gear such as steam
winches, cables and anchors etc.
N.B. The above have been
salvaged from the s.s. Hongkong
and will be conveyed to Hong-
kong at an early date. There
will be no restrictions as to
export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and
permit to view. Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST,
HONGKONG.

ALL Departments of the above
are now open after extensive
repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms,
Billiard Room (two tables),
Restaurant, Concert Hall and
Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33
Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormi-
tories.

All men of the Mercantile
Marine, H.M. Navy and Army
are welcome to use the Institute.

Manageress—MRS. ALLEN.

REV. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
Acting Chaplain and Secretary.

TO BE SOLD

pursuant to an order of the
Supreme Court of Hongkong
made in an Action in the matter
of the estate of HO TSUN SAN
alias HO SHU TONG alias HO SAN
CHUNG alias HO A FEK alias HO
A SEEK alias HO A SIK
deceased, dated the 6th day
of September, 1918.

BY

MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT
the person appointed in that
behalf, at his Auction Rooms
at Duddell Street.

ON

THURSDAY,

the 31st day of October, 1918,
at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON
IN ELEVEN LOTS

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5,
6 and 8 Cheung On Lane, Nos. 42,
48, 53 and 54 Third Street, all on
a part of Inland Lot No. 681 Nos.
25, 27, 29 and 31 Second Street,
being a part of Inland Lot No.
583 and Nos. 17, 19 and 21 Sam
To Lane, on a part of Inland Lot
No. 390 Victoria Hongkong.

The first 3 Lots consist of the
houses in Cheung On Lane and
Nos. 42 and 44 Third Street (one
house in each Lot) which are
Chinese tenement houses, held
under a Crown Lease having
about 94 years unexpired.

Lot No. 9 comprises Nos. 52
and 54 Third Street, which are
Chinese tenement houses, held
under the same Crown Lease.

Lot No. 10 consists of four
vacant sites on which formerly
stood four Chinese tenement
houses known as Nos. 22-25
Second Street, held under a Crown
Lease having about 93 years un-
expired.

Lot No. 11 consists of Nos. 17,
19 and 21 Sam To Lane, which
are Chinese houses. The Crown
Lease has about 94 years un-
expired.

Particulars and Conditions of
Sale may be obtained from, and
sale plans of the property may
be inspected at, the offices of:—

Messrs. DEACON LOCKER,
DEACON & HARTON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,

OR
MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

ASAHI BEER.



CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2094, HONGKONG.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is
suspended.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bal-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial
postal Orders will be cashed in India at
the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for
Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted
for transmission unless accompanied by
a special permit issued by the British
Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
addressed to Yunnan, Mongolia and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be superscribed with the words
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign coins, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and the persons designated
by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The insured letter and insured parcel
services between Egypt (or in transit
through Egypt) and Cyprus are tempo-
rarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9
a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on
the previous evening.

The Postmaster General of the United
Kingdom complains that much trouble
and delay is at present experienced in
clearing parcels from abroad through the
British Customs in consequence of vague
and inaccurate Customs Declarations.

In order to avoid such delay, it is
necessary that the particulars on the
relative Customs Declarations should be
full and precise in all details, and as far
as possible in accordance with the clas-
sification of the British Customs tariff.

In the case of parcels containing arti-
cles of different kinds the exact quantity
of each kind of article should be stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Singapore—Per PROVIDENCE, 17th Oct.
Kobe—Per MANCHE, 19th Oct.
Australia and New Zealand—Per TAI-
YUEN, 17th Oct.
Australia and New Zealand—Per AKI M.,
18th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Amoy—Per ROKURO MARU, 17th Oct.,
11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 17th Oct., Noon.
Sundakat—Per YUSANG, 17th Oct.,
1 p.m.
Hobson—Per CHEUNG, 17th Oct., 5 p.m.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—
Per CARMARTHENSHIRE, 17th Oct.,
5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 18th October.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung
—Per AMAKUSU M., 18th Oct.,
9 a.m.

SATURDAY, 19th October.
Java via Batavia & Port Moresby via
Batavia—Per TIVISALAK, 19th Oct.,
11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per PROTOSILAU, 19th Oct.,
11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
CEOW, 19th Oct., 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 20th October.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki,
Canada, U.S. Straits, Central &
South America & Europe via
Victoria, B.C.—Per KATORI
M., 20th Oct., Registration 9
a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 21st October.
Philippine Islands, Ceylon, India via
Dumaguete & Europe via
Suez—21st Oct., 11 a.m.

The Parcel Mail for United Kingdom
will be closed on Saturday 19th October,
at 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per TUNGSAW, 21st Oct., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd October.
Shanghai and North China—Per SHI-
KIANG, 22nd Oct., Noon.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—Per HAI-
HONG, 22nd Oct., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 24th October.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Nagasaki,
Canada, U.S. Straits, Central &
South America & Europe via
Victoria, B.C.—Per MANILA M., 24th Oct.,
Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters
12.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 25th October.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—Per HAI-
TAN, 25th Oct., 11 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 16d, 11h, 50m.—Waving to
Hongkong Coast. Force 3. Typhoon
in 1st 16° N. Long. 118° E. direction
W. at 13 to 20 m.p.h.

October 16d, 12h, 20m.—No returns
from Japan, and Indo-China. Pressure
has increased at Shanghai and Weihai-
hai, and decreased slightly to moderately
elsewhere, except at Manila, where the
decrease is considerable. A weak anticy-
clone covers N. China, and the typhoon
is situated between Luzon and the
Macleod bank, moving westwards.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st 1918 96.39 inches
against an average of 79.17 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. winds,
moderate to fresh;
fine.

2 Formosa Channel. N. winds,
strong.

3 South coast of China (be- tween H.K. and Lamook). The same
as No. 1.

4 South coast of China (be- tween H.K. and Hainan). The same
as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
Oct. 16, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Vostock 5a. 30.15 55 100 n. 1b.

Nemuro 5a. 30.05 55 91 nne 4 b.

Hakodate 30.05 55 91 nne 4 b.

Tokio 30.05 55 91 nne 4 b.

Kobe 30.05 55 91 nne 4 b.

Nagasaki 30.05 55 91 nne 4 b.

Kagima 30.05 55 91 nne 4 b.

Oshima 30.05 55 91 nne 4 b.

Naha 30.05 55 91 nne 4 b.

Ishigaki 30.05 55 91 nne 4 b.

Shanhai 30.14 60 76 wsw 2 b.

Shanghai 30.15 55 100 n. 1b.

Shanghai 30.05 55 91 nne 4 b.

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Shanghai 30.05 55 91 nne 4 b.

Shanghai 30.05 55 91 nne 4 b.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

October 14th, 15th and 16th, 1918.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE

GLADYS HULETTE

in
"OVER THE HILL"

MR. C. THERESSES

Card Manipulator

assisted by

Mesdames Senour and Gordon.

Etc., Etc.

THE MYSTERY SHIPS.

Some Secrets Revealed.

The First Lord of the Admir-
alty, speaking at the usual concert
to the American sailors and
soldiers at the Palace Theatre
said:—

I am not going to make a
speech, but tell you a story about
the British Navy, a story that has
never been told before. But now
the time is a thing of the past, for
the Germans know all about it.

It is a story of a mystery ship,
as they are popularly called. In
the service we call them the "Q"
ships, and this one is recorded in
the annals of the British Navy—
well, I will call it "Q" 50.

"Q" ships are decoys. They
may be an old sailing ship,
lumping along in a choppy sea,
obviously unarmed and an easy
prey to submarines. The ship is
manned by volunteers—the very
best and the very bravest that our
sea service can produce. The
ship is a veritable quick-change
artist. In half a dozen seconds
or so she is converted from an
apparently harmless trader to a
formidable man-of-war. And now
I will tell you the story of "Q" 50.

She was a dinky-looking collier,
steaming at eight knots at about
11 o'clock in the morning far out
at sea. She had a little gun
mounted in her stern. The
morning was grey and the waves
whitened on the ocean. A
submarine was sighted two
points on the starboard
bow. She fired a shell at the
"Q" 50, who immediately
turned away as if to escape, feebly
returning the submarine's fire
with her little gun.

An hour and a half had passed,
and "Q" 50 was pretty knocked
about.

Wounded and dead lay on her
decks. A panic party went over
the side in full view of the sub-
marine, with all signs of fear and
haste.

The Captain's Strategy.

I will now read in the captain's
own words what happened. I am
quoting from his official report:—

A shell went through the
poop, exploding a depth charge
and blowing my gunners hien-
dant out of his control. Two more
shells followed in the poop, and
the enemy then ceased fire and
closed. He was coming nicely
from port to starboard to pass
four or five hundred yards off.

In the meantime the poop was
on fire, and clouds of dense black
smoke issued and partially hid
the submarine from view. It was
obvious to me that the magazine
in the poop must soon explode,
so I had the option of opening
fire on an indistinct object with
a minimum chance of success or
waiting.

I waited. At 12.58, when the
submarine was passing close to
my stern, a large explosion took
place. The gun and gun's crew
completely were blown in the air.

The gun landed forward on the
well deck and the crew in various
places, one man in the water.
Projectiles were also blown about
the ship.

This was indeed a misfortune,
as the submarine had only to
steam another 200 yards and I
should have had three guns bear-
ing at 400 yards range.

An that was the first stage of
this action.

LADY ANNE SAVILE.

German Prince's Widow
Re-Naturalised.

It was announced in a recent
issue of the London Gazette that a
certificate of naturalisation had
been granted to Princess Anne of
Lwenzstein-Wertheim-Freuden-
berg on her readmission to
British nationality.

Lady Anne Savile, daughter of
the 4th Earl of Mexborough and
sister of the present Earl, was
married to Prince Ludwig Karl
zu Lwenzstein-Wertheim in 1897.
At the beginning of 1899 he sud-
denly disappeared, the affair
causing a considerable sensation.

In March, 1899, it was an-
nounced from Manila that he had
been killed by Filipinos while
acting as side-de-camp to General
Miller at Iloilo.

In October of last year charges
under the Aliens Restriction
Order were preferred against
the Princess at Manchester and
during the hearing of the case
it was alleged that she had made
inquiries at a local aeroplane
works as to the acquisition of an
aeroplane. The magistrates
acquitted her of "any motive
inconsistent with her loyalty to
the country of her birth," but
imposed fines amounting to £50,
with costs.

The Princess is a sister of Lady
Mary Savile, who was married in
1898 to Mr. Walter B. Harris,
a brother of Mr. Leverton Harris,
M.P. The marriage was annulled
in 1905.

The panic party had left the
ship, leaving on board the captain
and a limited number of picked
men in hiding until the sub-
marine came close to finish this
helpless prey.

But the fight was not over.
The captain sent out a wireless
signal, and I will quote his
words:—

I also signalled to the man-of-
war who had answered my first
signal for assistance when the
first explosion took place, telling
him to keep away, as I realised
that the action was not yet ended.

The submarine lay aft and
shelled "Q" 50 mercilessly, but
"Q" 50 had a sting in her tail
and she fired two torpedoes at
him as she was sinking. For the
third time a panic party left the
ship, the men jumping overboard,
but one gun's crew remained and
the fight went on. The submarine
was badly damaged and "Q"
50 was sinking. The warships,
waiting on the horizon, hurried
to the scene. The submarine was
now under a heavy fire from "Q"
50 and the warships, and finally
went down, where she probably
remains to-day. (Loud cheers).

From 10 in the morning till
about 4 in the afternoon that
fight went on in mid-ocean, and
the "Q" 50 was left sinking with
fire, her ammunition exploding,
and sinking fast. Medical help
was sent to her. Her crew was
taken off, and at 6.45 p.m. she
sank.

That way of killing the sub-
marine no longer works, but we
and the American navy and my
friend, Admiral Sims, have more
ways than that, and it is those
ways practised far out of sea that
keep open the trade routes and
the trooping routes of the Al-
liance. (Loud cheers).

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